MEDIES
THE PUBLIC.
, the Inventors, Manufacturers
f the justly celebrated R. R. R.
first to discover a Remedy pos-
elous and Miraculous Power of
Excruciating Pains in an in-
worst Cramps and Spasms ei
external in a few minutes, and
severe Paroxysms of Rheuma-
and Tic Doloreux, as soon as
R. R. R. Remedies consist o
each possessing quick and won
ver certain complaints and dis
nstantly—
The Human System from Pain,
Each Organ to a Healthy Ac
tion.
Away all Diseased Deposits.
The Body from all Corrupt
Humors.
The Weak and Broken Down
Constitutions.
To Health, Strength and Vi
gor all unsound and worn
out parts.
R. R. R. No. 1.
'S READY RELIEF,
ll Acute Complaints,
L AND EXTERNAL.
t is applied externally or taken
t will stop the most excruciating
remove its cause.
RHEUMATISM
a mason well known in Brook
le for nine years, Radway's Rea
eved him from pain in fifteen
l him to walk two miles withou
or crutch in three days, and
ly in one week.
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ve, have been cured by R. R.
ERA MORBUS.
ndly Relief will relieve the suf-
ain in fifteen or twenty minutes.
most desperate cases in a few
NEURALGIA.
R. R. Relief is applied it allays
l Paroxysms. It will always cure
K HEAD ACHE?
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It will likewise prevent renew
AGUE.
es a teaspoonful of R. R. Relief
hills and break the Fever.
kinds, Pains of all kinds, Bruises
, Strains, Sprains, Stiff joints
ne application of Radway's Rea
l in a few moments ENTIRELY
N.
swellings, heals sores, cuts and
res bruises, allays the most vio-
For all pains use R. R. Relief.
signature of Radway & Co. on
R. R. R.—No 2.
RENOVATING RESOLVENT
es, Renovates, Rebuilds.
IT CURES
umors, Bleeding of the Lung
nsumption, St. Vitus Dance,
ickets, Salt Rheum,
odes, Canker,
ever Sores, Rash,
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ighteen complaints R. R. Resol
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the system completely, Resolv.
n the Solids all impure Poisonous
Deposits, freeing the Blood and
from all corrupt humors, restoring,
igor, Health and Strength, to every
mber of the body.
FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.
MIDDLETON, OF WACCAMAW, S. C.
date of May 2d, 1853. That Rad-
ating Resolvent cured one of his
s plantation at Beaufort, of a Scro-
ula, of many years standing. The
as a disgusting object of pity, he was
ss of sores. The other negroes
main in the same place with him.
doctors could do anything for him.
ely cured by Radway's Renovating
d is now at work upon the plan-
he people of S. C. Mr. Middleton
n, and to the political world, Mr.
no stranger.
SCROFULA.
Oliver, of Drayton, Dooly Co. Ga
e of May 30, 1853.—Writes, "that
l who was so reduced that no one
trip for her life," she was so cover-
, that there was not a spot of pure
ize of a silver dollar on her whole
ntirely cured by Radway's Reno-
vent.
INETEEN YEARS.
NDERSON, of Westford, Mass., has
' with sores for nineteen years, ha
y R. R. Resolvent.
SALT RHEUM.
obstinate cases of Salt Rheum wil
l to the RENOVATING RESOL
he gentleman who supposed that this
as hereditary in his family, and had
d with Salt Rheum since his birth
by the use of a few bottles of the
Resolvent, and the POISONOUS
TIRELY ERADICATED FROM HIS
IT REGENERATES
h and member of the body; it makes
thy and strong all weak, diseased
d parts.
WEAKNESS
Female is quickly cured, and the
and emaciated made strong, vigorous
y. Impotence and Nocturnal Emis
en, or diseases of either one or more
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W SPIRITS—NERVOUSNESS
MAN, the numerous complaints an
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s of the Renovating Resolvent wil
ke the most NERVOUS, GLOO
DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY,
and HAPPY.
wishing this Remedy will please ass
y's Renovating Resolvent. Its price
ar per bottle. No small bottles, nor
ine ever sold for less. Each bottle
ac-simile signature of
RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton street, New York
R. R. R. No. 3.
DWAY'S REGULATORS.
LATES TO A HEALTHY ACTION
rgans and Secretions of the bod
stores to Health and Strength,
SEASED AND WORN OU
PARTS.
TS THAT RADWAY'S REGULATOR
ENTIRELY CURE.
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Urethra "
FFICULTY OF PASSING URINE
ziness, Inflammation of
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por, Biliousness.
MELANCHOLY.
LIGNANT DISORDERS
all Pox, Measles,
rlet Fever, Yellow Fever,
ous Pneumonia, Typhoid Fever
AND FEVER OF ALL KINDS.
nza, Pleurisy, Common Colds
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
gularity, Prolapsus Uteri,
heria, Womb Difficulties
ites, Amenorrhea,
OF APPETITE, Loss of Memory,
of Energy, Loss of Strength.
R. R. REGULATORS
RE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
tly Tasteless, Never Sicken,
at all times, Never Gripe.
DOSES,
NE TO THREE—REGULATES.
FOUR TO SIX—PURGES.
gulator at Night, on going to bed, wi
and sleep, a Good Night's Rest, and
and Pleasant Discharge from th
n the morning.
Y's REGULATORS, READY RELIEF,
OVATING RESOLVENT ARE SOLD
Y DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
RADWAY & CO.
O REWARD. — DR. CROSS
man's Specific Mixture, for th
norrhœa, gleet, strictures, and all
plaints of the organs of generation
t is to notify where it may be had; an
rietor challenges a single case of gon
be brought which the mixture will no
are under forfeit of $500. For sale by
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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER—DEVOTED TO THE RING, THE TURF, PEDESTRIANISM, CRICKET, YACHTING, AQUATICS, ROWING MATCHES, THEATRICALS, MUSIC, &c., &c.

NO. 27.---VOL. 2. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Life and Battles of JACK SCROGGINS, The Sailor,

BUT WHOSE REAL NAME IS JOHN PALMER.

From a work published in England in 1828—now first republished in this country in the columns of the NEW YORK CLIPPER.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN SCROGGINS AND MARTIN.

Round 1. Scroggins, with smiling confidence set-to, but Martin did not seem eager to go to work, although he had the length and height of his opponent. Some long sparring occurred, when Scroggins hit first, which was returned by Martin. Some exchanges, when they closed, and Scroggy got Martin down. Shouts of applause, and "Bravo, Scroggins."

2. The forehead of the baker appeared rather raised, and Scroggy gave him another nobber with his right hand.—The latter endeavoured to make a rush, but was stopped by a facer. The round was finished by some sharp fighting; both went down, but Martin undermost.

3. The baker did not take the lead in that high style which had been anticipated, from the milling requisites which he was said to possess. Scroggins, with much dexterity, planted a desperate hit on the side of the baker's right ear. Martin returned upon him, and they fought sharply at the ropes till both went down, and Martin undermost.

4. Martin endeavoured to put in a sharp nobber, but Scroggy, smiling at his efforts, stopped it cleverly. In closing, both down, when Scroggins again got his opponent undermost. Loud shouting, and "Go it, Scroggy."

5. Martin put in some good hits, and followed Scroggy to the ropes; when the little one, with much ferocity, returned upon him, and drove him back, also planting some sharp blows. In struggling for the throw, Scroggins was undermost. The high odds on the baker had changed its tone; and in many parts of the ring it was even betting.

6. Scroggins showed good science, and appeared not so easy a man to be got at as Martin had previously anticipated, and the latter paused a good deal before he attempted to hit. After some milling on both sides, Scroggins got Martin down in the close, and undermost. A very loud burst of applause.

7. Scroggins hit Martin twice, and sent him out of the ring. Thunders of approbation, and "The little hero is as good as ever," was the cry.

8. Although Martin did not perform what was expected, or smash his opponent off hand, yet ultimately it was thought he would prove victorious.—Scroggins hit, and got away n good style. Martin again pausing. At length they commenced fighting, and Scroggins's nose was severely pinked. Both down, but Scroggins undermost.

9 to 12. Displayed no particular points—reciprocal in most instances; and the youth and strength of Martin the principal advantages.

13 to 16. The former three rounds displayed little variation; but the latter was excellent. Scroggins got Martin at the ropes in such a peculiar situation, that he might have severely punished him with ease and effect, but disdained to take any advantage, holding up his hands and walking away. Tumultuous applause from all parts of the ring at his manly conduct. But it was observed by the judges of pugilism, that Scroggins had given a chance away, and this generosity might eventually lose him the battle, which subsequently proved to be the fact.

17 to 24. In all these rounds it would be difficult to assign the "best" to either of them. Scroggins was rushing in to make a hit, when Martin stopped him, but the latter fell from weakness.

25. This was a good round. Martin hit and got away; and Scroggy also stopped with judgment. In closing, Scroggins threw Martin out of the ring. Shouts of applause.

26 to 28. Scroggins laughed at Martin; when the latter run in, and gave him a nobber for it. They were both down.

29 to 32. This was a milling round, and good on both sides. Counter hits passed. The nose of Scroggy looked rather queer; but he made some excellent stops. Martin's right eye was damaged. In closing, Scroggins acted again with much manliness, disdaining to fall upon the baker, which he might have done. Applause; and 2 to 1 was offered in some places, by the friends of Scroggins.

33 and 34. The amateurs felt rather astonished that nothing decisive had as yet been effected. Scroggins showed good science, good pluck, full of laughter, and proved an ugly customer for the baker. Martin, in this round, met Scroggins well as he was coming in by a facer; but the latter returned, and in closing, fell upon him heavily. He said to his second, "It is as right as the day," meaning he should win it.

35 to 37. Martin bled in the latter round from severe facers. Both down, but Martin undermost.

38. Cautious sparring, during which time Scroggins smilingly observed to Martin, "I am not so easy a customer, Jack, as you expected." "Never mind," replied Martin; "how are you to win?" Both down.

39. Scroggins hit down just above the mark.

40 to 45. Scroggins began playing some antics with his feet, not unlike his displays of fun at the Fives-Court. He seemed quite at ease, and some parts of the ring took him for choice as an old favourite. One hour and 39 minutes had elapsed, and nothing decisive done, excepting that the youth of Martin was likely to last the longest.

46. The face of Scroggins was rather the worse for the fight; Martin was piping—his mug rather changed, but he scarcely bled.

47 to 50. They both got weak, and Martin went down from some hits, and they frequently gave a "hem" for wind. Scroggins received a dreadful floorer on the nob, that appeared to make him so groggy that he did not know where he was, and the cry was, "It is all up." Oliver took off his hat—the spectators ran from the outer ring towards the ropes—some confusion ensued, and the horse whips went to work to clear the ground—the time-keeper found himself pressed upon by the crowd, and for safety got into the roped ring; order was at length restored; but during which *interregnum*, it is thought, a minute and a half had elapsed before "Time" could be or was called. Great murmurings occurred by the friends of Martin. Belcher here showed his excellent qualities as a second.

51. Scroggy recovered, to the astonishment of the ring, and the 51st, 52nd, 53d, and 54th rounds were downright milling, and Scroggins was as good as his opponent.

55. Scroggins floored Martin and took the bottle to drink himself.

56 to 66. To describe these rounds would be impossible; both the men fought in the most distressed state, yet more execution was done in them, than in the whole fight put together. The men continued fighting till they absolutely rolled against each other; in fact, till the hitting had left them both, and it was thought once Martin had lost it, it being difficult to get him off the ground; but he revived a little, and sent Scroggy down, when he could not come again. It was anybody's battle at last. The toss-up of a halfpenny. As a proof of the nicety of the thing—in the 63d round Martin was hit down. 64th, Scroggins down. 65th, both down. Two hours and two minutes had occurred, and Scroggy now in a state of stupor, and Martin little better. The latter, however, walked to a post-chaise, and received some loud cheers from the spectators.

In point of fame, Scroggins did not lose one inch of ground; although the decision of the fight was against him. He was, however, more punished than in any other of his battles; he also showed more science; and evinced game of the first quality. Martin is nothing else but a good and a game man; but in taking two hours to beat a stale one, quite used up, and that, too, merely from chance (excepting the 50th round, when the ring was broken, which in point of truth, was decidedly in his favour), operates as a considerable drawback towards establishing a character as a first-rate, scientific, finishing fighter. It was the constitution of Martin that won it. With a man of fine science, it becomes a question, as to what place on the list he might claim. The amateurs expected much more from him.

Martin also was severely punished. Scroggins showed in town on the Friday following, but not in an exact state to sit for his likeness; when the little hero observed, "that Martin was the best man he had ever been opposed to."—The baker was very ill, and did not arrive in town till several days afterwards.

David Hudson had now got so greatly into favour with the amateurs, that he was backed against Scroggins for 50 guineas a side, and which battle took place on Monday, March 13, 1820, at Dagenham Beech, in Essex, about eleven miles from London.

The road exhibited much bustle about ten o'clock in the morning; and the distance being so short, the amateurs arrived at the destined spot rather earlier than usual. However, owing to "neglect" somewhere, it appeared, to the great chagrin of the Fancy, that Scroggins had not been made acquainted with the scene of action, and it was almost 10 to 1 whether he appeared at all. The "little hardy hero," somehow, at length reached the Ship and Shovel, and waved all impediments, although against him, like a truly game man.

At half-past one o'clock, Hudson, attended by his brother and Owen, as his seconds, threw his hat up in the ring; and Scroggins, followed by Oliver and Randall, repeated the token of defiance. The odds were both ways; and from the remembrance of what Scroggins had once been, the old fanciers rather took the latter for choice. Owen, it seems, to give an air of importance to his protege, graced the ring with his Box of Intellect powdered.

Round 1. On stripping, the fine condition of Hudson astonished the spectators; and to give him a showy appearance, he sported silk stockings. Scroggins did not look well; but it was observed, he was "not so bad" as had been represented. The combatants sparred for upwards of two minutes, when Scroggins let fly with his left hand, slightly touching his opponent's eye. In attempting to make another hit, Hudson got away. More sparring. Scroggins now went to work in his usual heavy style, and rather drove Hudson to the ropes, when, after some exchanges, Hudson went down, receiving a heavy hit on his ear. The shouting was loud; and "Well done, my old boy! you can't lose it; the stale one for £100."

2. Hudson did not wish to be idl and went up to his man and fought wit him, when a rally ensued, in which Scroggins had rather the best of it.—The men separated; and Hudson put in a severe facer, that brought forth the claret from his opponent's nose and mouth; and, in struggling, both went down.

3. The men were on their mettle, and fighting was the order of this round. Scroggins received a jobber in the front of his nob; but he returned to the charge with vigour, till he went down from a slight hit. "Go along, Davy: a young one against an old one, any time."

4. Scroggins received a sharp hit on the body; but he, nevertheless, went boldly in to his opponent, and put in three nobbers. In struggling for the throw, Hudson undermost. "Bravo, Scroggy."

5. The face of Scroggins was much pinked, and one of his eyes rather damaged. Some good exchanges, till Scroggins was undermost. Shouting for Hudson.

6. Hudson stopped the hits of his adversary well; and again went to the nobbing system, till both went down.

7. This was a most terrible round.—It was all fighting; and the struggle at the ropes was desperate in the extreme, till Scroggins found himself on the ground, undermost. The applause on both sides was most liberally dealt out, and the combatants were pronounced good men all round the ring.

8. Scroggins began to pipe, and symptoms of a worn-out constitution could not be concealed from his adversary; and the advantages of youth were evident to every spectator, till Scroggins went down.

9. Well contested on both sides; but, although Scroggins repeatedly hit his opponent in the face, he did no damage to him. Both down.

10. In this round, a faint ray of the original quality of Scroggins was conspicuous; he put in a severe hit under Hudson's right ear, and also bored him down. Three to two was, however, offered on the latter.

11. Sharp exchanges; but Scroggins went down so weak, that Tom Owen offered four to one.

12 to 15. Scroggins had rather the best of some of these rounds, but never the best of the battle. He, however, threw Hudson over the ropes.

16 to 18. This was the most terrific round in the fight. The men exchanged hits like game cocks; struggled for the throw at the ropes; broke away; fought at the ropes again, till both down.

19 to 23. It was evident, the once terrific Scroggins was gone by: his milling period was over; he took like a glutton of the first appetite, but could not give as heretofore; and six to one was current against him.

24 to 28. In some of these rounds, Hudson held up his opponent, and punished him down; and Owen in the exultation of the moment, offered ten to one, and said he should go home, as his man did not want any more seconding.

29 to 23. In the last round, Scroggins turned his head away from the severe punishment he had received, and went down.

34 and last. Scroggins attempted to hit, but it was all up, as he was quite exhausted; 40 minutes and 3 seconds had elapsed. Hudson had scarcely a scratch.

It is an old and standing proverb among the good judges, that youth and strength must be served; and a clearer demonstration of the above position was never witnessed in the Prize Ring.—The constitution of Scroggins appeared to be gone, and that no training could restore it. It is, however, rather singular to remark, that a knock-down blow did not occur throughout the fight. Hudson is as gay as a lark, confident, and a boxer that can stay a good while; but he is not a hard hitter. In Scroggin's day a different tale must have been told; but it seemed to be the opinion, that his once terrible mode of hitting had left him, and, as a boxer, he must retire from the Prize Ring. It is, however, but common justice to state, that Scroggins never exerted himself upon any occasion more to win, than he did in contending against the young one; and his gluttony likewise astonished all present.

Hudson and Scroggins meeting together at Chelmsford Races, on Thursday, July 27, 1820, the amateurs made a subscription purse of £20. It was suggested between the seconds that Hudson and Scroggins should divide the purse; but the latter boxer resisted it, saying, he would win if he could. It was a sharp, good fight; but Scroggins being very much out of condition, was again defeated in about 25 minutes.

"It is an old saying, that "when a man is down, down with him;" and so it should seem with Scroggins. Once the dazzling object of victory, and the terror of his opponents; but more conspicuous now for defeat. Such are the vicissitudes of generals and boxers.—Since Scroggins lost his fame and his fortune with Turner, good luck has completely turned her back upon our hero. The Master of the Rolls also obtained a conquest over him. Scroggins likewise surrendered to Josh. Hudson; and David, brother to the latter, has twice had the best of Scroggy. But, nevertheless, his penchant for milling has not been altered by his defeats; but, on the contrary, he has risen superior to his misfortunes. He has kept up his spirits—full of fun, and always ready for a mill. In company, every person knows when Scroggins is present, from the mirth he creates; and the anecdotes he relates of his own life are interesting and laughable. He possesses more confidence in telling a story than many persons who have finished their educations at a University. Scroggins is well read in the movements of mankind, though he does not know the top of a page from the bottom. His book is real life, and all his knowledge has been derived from observation.—Take him altogether, Scroggins is a most extraordinary little fellow; and, in the Sporting World, it should be remembered, that he has afforded great amusement to the Prize Ring, and that the amateurs have won considerable sums by his pluck and exertions. It ought, also to have some weight, that he has fought fifteen prize battles, and, after all, has an empty pocket, and contending against the frowns of defeat. The Fancy are too generous not to bear this in mind; and also, by their aid, to prevent the Old Chopping Block from being entirely chipped all to pieces. Scroggins defeated in succession, Boots, Dolly Smith, Nosworthy, Eales, Church, Whittaker, and Fisher. From such repeated conquests Scroggins became the terror of the ring; indeed, the most numerous part of the Fancy thought him almost invulnerable; and Scroggins had flattered himself into a similar error. It should, however, be remembered, that throughout the whole of his pugilistic career, not the slighest hint has ever been levelled at his character respecting a ✂. Scroggins always endeavoured to win; but the day he lost with Turner proved his complete ruin. However, the smiles of victory have once more crowned his exertions.—Scroggins entered the lists with Harry Holt for a purse of 10 guineas, at half-past eleven o'clock at night. The above match was knocked up in less than five minutes' consideration, under the following circumstances:—A Nonpareil, in the neighborhood of Chancery Lane, attached to the sporting circles, gave a dinner, on Thursday, November 30, 1820, to several of the amateurs, admirers of scientific pugilism. Among the party who looked in, by invitation, to take a glass of wine, and to talk over new subjects for the ring, were Spring, Purcell, Randall, Turner, Martin, the Birmingham Youth, Holt and Scroggins. A match was proposed for the two latter heroes to meet in six weeks. "Why, as to that there matter," says Scroggins, "it is no match between me and Holt; I can lick him like a baby. I never was so ill with a cold in my life; but I will fight him any time you like, even now, bad as I am." Holt returned Scroggins thanks for his candour; but he, in return, thought Scroggins would have no chance to win with him. But the best way would be to decide it instantly. "I am ready," says Scroggins; "but the winner shall have the whole of the purse." "I am agreeable," replied Holt. The usual preparations were made for the contest, and Turner and Martin seconded Scroggins, and Purcell and Sampson were for Holt. Spring was the time-keeper. Five to four on Scroggins, on one side of the room; and five to four on Holt, among the other party.

Round 1. The attitude of Holt was elegant, and he appeared also difficult to be got at. Scroggins was not long in commencing his favourite rush, and he bored in upon his opponent, till he absolutely ran down Holt in the corner, and fell upon him.

2. This round was all fighting; and the wisty-castors flew about till both went down, but Holt undermost.

3 The fine science of Holt here told; and he planted two nobbers with his left hand, without any return. Scroggins, however, went in upon the old tack, when, after some exchanges, Holt got him down.

4. After some exchanges of blows upon their nobs, the combatants closed, and Holt weaved his opponent in the Randall style. Scroggins got the throw, and Holt was undermost.

5. The left hand of Holt told severely, and Scroggins went away with the force of the hits. Both down.

6. Scroggins rushed in upon Holt, and, in making a hit he missed his opponent and fell. He immediately got up, and said, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon; I could not help it."

7 and 8. Nothing else but fighting—giving and taking without flinching, till both went down. "Bravo," from the Pinks, "it's an excellent fight. Both are good men; and Jack's as good as his master." Scroggins seemed rather touched in the wind, and he gave a loud hem.

9. Holt in this round was every thing. He gave Scroggy three facers without any return, and also hit him down.—"Scroggy, he'll spoil your beautiful mug, if you don't take care."

10 and 11. Two slashing rounds. In the last, Scroggy went down from a slip. Ten minutes had elapsed.

12. Holt, after making a slight blow, slipped down. Six to four on Holt.

13 to 15. The blows of Holt were not effective, so as to take the fight out of Scroggins. It was hard milling in all these rounds. Scroggins said to his seconds, "Don't water me so much; it's all right; I can't lose it."

16. Holt's left eye was rather damaged, and the claret had made its appearance on his mug. This was a tremendous round, and Scroggins threw Holt; but he behaved handsomely to his fallen opponent—instead of falling upon him, as he might have done, he walked away. "Bravo; you are a good little fellow."

17. Scroggins's nob was a little changed, and he again received two facers. Scroggins also went down.

18. After an exchange of blows, Scroggins laughingly observed to Holt, "If you don't hit harder, my boy, you can never win it." Both down. Twenty minutes.

19. Sharp fighting, but Scroggins went down. Here Randall took some brandy to Holt, and gave him advice. "How many seconds are there to be?" said an amateur. "If there are forty, it will make no odds," observed Scroggins.

20. In this round, Scroggins received a severe hit on his throat; two facers were also added to it; but he would not be denied, and scrambled his way in, till they both went down.

21. Scroggins now began to wink, and he was as much distressed as an old, worn-out, broken-winded post prad; he however, got Holt down.

22 and 23. "Go along, Harry, it's all your own; he'll not come above two more rounds." The left hand of Holt did some execution, and Scroggins had now the worst of it.

24. This was a tremendous round. Scroggins went to work like a blacksmith hammering at a forge, and bored Holt into a corner. Hit for hit was exchanged, till they both went down; but Holt was undermost, and the back part of his head came in contact with the window-seat. "It's all up;" and Martin offered 15 to 10.

25. Holt was quite an altered man, and he seem stupified from the effects of the fall. The whole of the falls throughout the fight were heavy indeed. When time was called, Holt came to the scratch with great difficulty. Scroggins down, and undermost.

26. The science of Holt was much admired; and, although terribly distressed, he put in two facers. Before he went down, "He's nothing else but a game man," from all the Swells.

27. Holt got better, and Scroggins, in going down, was undermost.

28. It was not yet safe to Scroggins. Both down.

29. This round was severely contested; but the heavy fall Holt received shook him all to pieces. 10 to 5 on Scroggins.

30. Holt was game to the last, and he exerted himself, and got Scroggins down.

31. Scroggins was very much exhausted, but the fight was not out of him, and he came up first to the scratch. Both down. 10 to 3.

32. It was evident Holt could not win, and he was sent down in an instant. 10 to 1.

33 and last. Holt was sent down, and his second could scarcely get him on his knee. When time was called, the Birmingham Youth said he should not fight any more. Scroggins immediately came up to Holt, and said, "Harry, give us your hand; you are a good fellow, and here's a guinea for you." Great applause from all the Swells, and "Jack, you shall lose nothing by your generosity and feeling."

For two men out of condition, nay, both unwell, particularly Scroggins, it was a much better fight than has frequently been seen when boxers have been in training for six weeks. Scroggins has still some tremendous points about him; and those pugilists who are under his weight must not meddle with him. It was a most gallant battle on both sides; but the blows of Holt were not hard enough to stop the rush of Scroggins. The accident Holt received in the 24th round, perhaps, lost him the fight; and he also complained of a sprained thumb, before he commenced the battle. In a ring, some of the amateurs think Holt might have a better chance. The smiles of victory, which have not been familiar to Scroggins in his last six battles, now seemed to give him new life. He was, however, in the most exhausted state. It was an out-and-out concern altogether; and the patrons of the science, manliness, and true game, lost a treat.

Both of the above heroes having been losers in several battles, the event of victory was looked to with an uncommon deal of anxiety, by the partizans of Holt and Scroggins. Indeed, all the amateurs present wished, if it had been possible, that both of them could have proved victorious; so high do they stand in the estimation of the Fancy.

TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GAME —OF— WHIST:

Compiled from the Best Authorities,

—FOR THE—

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

WHIST:

From The Text of Matthews.

[CONTINUED.]

It is easy soon to discover the different strengths of good players, but more difficult with bad ones. When your adversary refuses to trump, and throws away a small card, you conclude his hand consists of a strong suit of trumps, with one strong and another weaker suit. If he throws an honour, you know he has two suits only, one of which is trumps. In the latter case win tricks when you can. Avoid leading trumps, or to his suit; force him, and give your partner an opportunity to trump if possible. This maxim cannot be too maturely considered, as this is a fault which is constantly omitted by bad players, and is amongst those most fatal in their consequences. The moment an adversary refuses to ruff, though a winning card, they, in violation of common sense, trump out, and not unfrequently give away five or six tricks, which a judicious force would have prevented.

If you are strong in trumps, and have the ace, king, and two more of your right hand adversary's lead, there are two ways to play; either to pass it the first time, or else to put on the ace, and play the suit on to force your partner. If weak in trumps, put on the ace, but do not continue the suit.

If you win your partner's lead with the queen, unless in trumps, do not return it; it is evident the ace or king lies behind him, and give you the tenace to the adversary.

To lead from only three cards, unless in sequence, is bad play, and only proper when you have reason to think it is your partner's suit; in which case play off the highest, though the king or queen.

N. B. This is contrary to the general practice, but undoubtedly right.

The first object should be to save the game, if it appears in probable danger; the next to win it, if you have a reasonable hope of success, by any mode of play, though hazardous. If neither of these is the question, you should play to the points or score of the game. In other words you should not give up the certainty of the odd trick, or scoring five or eight, for the equal chance of two, six, or nine; whereas you should risk an equal finesse that will prevent your adversaries from these scores by its success.

It is generally right to return your partner's lead in trumps unless he leads an equivocal card, such as a nine or ten. These are called equivocal, because they are led with propriety, both from strong and weak suits. With a quart or a king—or nine, ten, knave, and king of a suit, you lead nine, as you do when it is the best of two or three, of a suit.

With only four trumps, do not lead one, unless your strong suit is established, except that with a tierce-major and another trump, and a sequence to the king of three more, it is good play to lead trumps twice, and then the knave of your suit, and continue till the ace is out.

If you remain with the best trump, and one of your adversaries has three or more, do not play out, as it may stop the suit of your other adversary. If they both have trumps and your partner none, it is right to take out two for one.

If strong in trumps with the commanding card of the adversaries' suit, and small ones, force your partner, if he has none of that suit, with the small ones, and keep the commanding card till the last.

If your partner leads the ace and queen of a suit, of which you have the king and two others, win his queen that you may not stop his suit.

If your right-hand adversary wins, and returns his partner's lead, should you have the best and a small one, play the latter. If your partner has the third best he will probably make it. If your adversary is a bad player, I would not advise this, as they never finesse when they ought to do it.

☞ If weak in trumps, you should not venture this in other suits.

If your right hand adversary calls, and, your partner, leads through him, with ace or king, the nine and a small one, you should finesse the nine.

If your partner calls before his turn, he means you should play a trump.—Take every opportunity to show your partner that you can command the trumps. In this case he will keep his own strong suit entire: whereas, if the strength of trumps is with the adversaries, his play would be to keep guard on their suits, and throw away from his own.

With ace, knave, and another trump, it is right to finesse the knave to your partner's lead; and if strong in them you should do the same in any suit. If he leads the ten of any suit, you pass it invariably with the ace and knave; unless one trick saves or wins any particular point.

It is better to lead from ace nine, than ace ten, as you are more likely to have a tenace in the latter suit, if led by your adversary.

If your partner, to your winning card, throws away the best card of any suit, it shows he wishes you to know he commands it; if the second best, it is to tell you he has no more of that suit.

If very strong in trumps, it is always right to inform your partner of it as soon as possible. If fourth player you are to win a small trump, and if you have a sequence of three or more, win it with the highest, and play the lowest afterwards.

If strong in trumps, do not ruff the second best of any suit your partner leads, but throw away a losing card, unless you have an established saw.

If ten cards are played out, and there remains one entire suit, and your partner lead, if you have a king, ten, and another, and six tricks, you have a certainty to make the odd one, if you play right, let the cards lie how they will; should your right-hand adversary put on an honour, you must win it, if not, put on the ten; with five tricks, put on the king.

Many good players, in playing tierce majors, begin with the king and queen. This is often productive to mischief; as when played at other times from king and queen only, the ace is kept up, and while each one thinks his partner has it and has played accordingly, it unexpectedly appears from the adversary, and disappoints their whole plan.

If the fourth player wins his adversary's lead, it is better to return it than open a new suit unless strong enough in it to support your partner.

With ace, knave, and another, do not win the king led by your left-hand adversary. You either force him to exchange his lead, or give you tenace in his own suit.

With ace, queen, &c., of a suit, of which your right-hand adversary leads the knave, put on the ace invariably.—No good player with king, ace, and ten, will begin with the knave; of course it is finessing against yourself, to put on the queen, and as the king is certainly behind you, you give away at least the lead, without any possible advantage.

With only three of a suit, put an honour on an honour; with four or more you should not do it—except the ace should not be put on the knave.

With king and one more, good players sometimes put it on a second, sometimes not; if turned up it should invariably be put on, and generally in trumps.—But queen or knave should never be played, unless a superior honour is turned up on the right.

In playing for an odd trick, you play a closer game than at other scores.—You lead from single cards and force your partner, when at another time you would not be justified. It is seldom in this case proper to lead trumps; and few finesses are justifiable. It is a nice part of the game, and experience, with attention, will alone teach it with effect.

If the trumps remain devided between you and your partner, and you have no winning card yourself, it is good play to lead a small trump, to put in his hand to play off any that he may have, to give you an opportunity to throw away your losing cards.

A remains with two or more trumps, and two losing cards; his partner with a better trump, and two winning cards. It is evident, if he plays off a losing card, he will take merely his own trumps, but if he plays an inferior trump, and puts it into his partner's lead, he will play off his winning cards, and give A an opportunity to throw away his losing ones.

N. B. This continually occurs, and it is necessary to be comprehended.

When your partner leads, win with the lowest of a sequence, to demonstrate your strength in his suit; but it is often right to win your adversary's lead with the highest to keep him in ignorance.

When your partner plays a thirteenth card, and most of the trumps are unplayed, he generally means you should put a high trump to strengthen his own hand.

When you have a moderate hand yourself, sacrifice it to your partner; he, if he be a good player, will act in the same manner.

With three, return the highest; with four, the lowest of your partner's lead. This answers two purposes, by giving your partner an opportunity to finesse, and showing him you have but three at most in his suit.

With the ace, queen, and others of your right-hand adversary's lead, put on a small one, except he leads a knave, in which case put on the ace.

When at eight, with two honours, look at your adversary's score, and consider if there is a probability they should save their lurch, or win the game, notwithstanding your partner holds a third honour; if not you should not call, as it gives a decided advantage against you in playing for tricks.

Finessing in general is only meant against one card. There are, however, situations when much deeper are required: but theory alone, can never learn the beginner to discover these. Supposing it is necessary you should make two out of the last three cards in a suit not yet played, your partner leads the nine, you have ace, ten, and a small one—Querry, what are you to do?—Answer, pass it, though the finesse is against three, for if your partner has an honour in the suit, you make two tricks. If not, it is impossible by any mode of play whatever.

With the king, queen, &c., of your right-hand adversary's lead, put on one of them; with queen, knave, and another, the knave; with two or more small ones, the lowest.

The more critically you recollect the cards the better; at least you should remember the trumps and the commanding card of each suit. It is possible to assist the memory by the mode of placing the cards remaining in your hand—viz., place the trumps in the back part of your hand, your partner's lead the next, your adversary's next, and your own on the outside. It is also right to put thirteen cards in some known situation.

It is highly necessary to be correct in leads. When a good player plays an eight and then a seven, I know he leads from a weak suit; the contrary, when he plays the seven first; the same even with a trey or deuce. This is what bad players always err in, as they never can see the difference.

If left with the last trumps, and some winning cards, with one losing one, play this first, as your adversary on the left may finesse, and the second best in your partner's hand make the trick, which could not be kept till the last.

Should your partner refuse to trump a certain winning card, try to get the lead as soon as you can, and play out trumps immediately.

Good players never lead a nine or ten, but for one of these reasons:

1st. From a sequence up to the king.

2d. From a nine, ten, knave, and king.

3d. When the best of a weak suit not exceeding three in number.

If you have either knave or king in your own hand, you are certain it is for the latter reason, and that the whole strength of the suit is with your adversary, and play your game accordingly.

If your partner leads the nine or ten, and you have an honour, with only one more, put it on; if with two or more, do not; with the ace and small ones, win it invariably for it is better that he should finesse in his own suit than you.

Unless you have a strong suit yourself, or reason to suppose your partner has one, do not trump out unless you have six trumps.

There are situations where even good players differ; if a queen is laid on your right hand, and you have ace or king and two small ones, you should certainly win it; but having king or ace, ten, and a small one, I invariably pass it, and for the following reasons—by passing it, if your partner has the ace or king, you clearly lie tenace, and the leader cannot possibly make a trick in the suit, which he must have done, had you even the first trick, as he would lay tenace over your partner; if your partner has the knave you lose a trick; but the odds are greatly against this.

It is seldom right to lead from a suit in which you have a tenace. With ace, queen, &c., of one suit—king, knave, &c., of a second—and third a weak one—the best play is to lead from the latter.

When it is evident that the winning cards are betwixt you and your adversaries, play an obscure game; but as clear a one as possible, if your partner has a good hand.

It is equally advantageous to lead up to as through an ace; not so much so to a king; and disadvantageous to the queen turned up.

Avoid at first playing with those who instruct, or rather find fault, while the hand is playing. They are generally unqualified by ignorance, and judge from consequences; but if not, advice while playing does more harm than good, by confusing a beginner.

It is seldom right to refuse to ruff when your partner, if a good player visibly intends you should do it. If a bad one, your own hand should direct you.

If you have ace, king, and two more trumps, and your partner leads them originally, insure three rounds in trumps; but if he leads (in consequence of your showing strength) a nine, or any equivocal card, in that case, pass it the first time: by which you have the lead after three rounds of trumps, a most material advantage.

There is often judgment required in taking the penalties of a revoke. Before the score is advanced, if the party revoking has won nine tricks, the least consideration will show, that the adversaries should take three of them, for if they add three to their own score, they still leave the odd trick to the former; but if the revoking party be at eight, it is better for the adversary to score three points, as the odd trick leaves the former at nine, which is in every respect a worse point than eight. On other occasions, it is only to calculate how the different scores will remain after each mode of taking the penalty, and it will be obvious which will be the most advantageous—never losing sight of the points of the game *i. e.*, scoring eight or five yourself, or prevent your adversary from doing so.

With the ace, queen, and ten, of your right-hand adversary's lead, put out the ten.

When your left-hand adversary refuses to trump a winning card, for fear of being over-trumped by your partner, and throws away a losing card, if you have the commanding card of the suits he discards, play it before you continue the former.

When all the trumps are out, if you have the commanding card of your adversary's suit, you may play your own as if you had the thirteenth trump in your own hand.

If A, your right-hand adversary, leads a card, and his partner B, putting on the knave or queen, yours wins with the king—should A lead a small card of that suit again, if you have the ten put it on. It is probable, by doing this, you keep the commanding card in your partner's hand, and prevent the second best from making.

If weak in trumps, keep guard on your adversary's suits. If strong throw away from them, and discard as much as possible from your partner's strong suits, in either case.

Should your left-hand adversary lead the king, to have the finesse of the knave, and it comes to your lead, if you have the queen and one more, it is evident the finesse will succeed. In this case, play the small one through him, which frequently will prevent him from making the finesse, though he has originally played for it.

If your partner shows a weak game, force him, whether or not you are otherwise entitled to do it.

When you are at the score of four or nine, and your adversaries, though eight, do not call, if you have no honour, it is evident your partner has two at least. It is equally so if you have one

The New York Clipper,

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

Harrison Trent, PROPRIETOR. { Frank Queen, EDITOR.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Milford, Mass.—"1. What is the fastest time ever made by the Flying Dutchman? 2. In playing billiards, how much does it count for your opponent when you pocket your own ball? 3. If you make anything when you pocket, do you lose?" 1. We will endeavor to ascertain. 2. If from the white, 2; if from either of the colored balls, 3 3. Whatever you make that stroke, you do not score.

Tipton Nipton, Andover.—See elsewhere. Happy to hear from you at all times.

Jerry—1. We do not know where Jemmy Trainor is at present. 2. We believe Mike Murphy did not accept Trainor's proposition, and the matter, in consequence, was dropped.

P. C., Brooklyn.—The quickest time in running a half mile was made by Read, in 1:58.

Park Place—"Is Young Dutch Sam, who fought so many battles in England, in this country, at present? There is a bet pending your decision." No; Young Dutch Sam died on the 4th of November, 1813.

Leader.—"1. I read a notice in your paper of a dog killing 100 rats in 15 minutes. Is that extraordinary? 2. What is the shortest time in which 100 rats have been killed?" 1. The performance in question was not extraordinary. 2. The shortest time in killing 100 rats, we believe to have been 3½ minutes.

A. and B.—Hayes and Madden (July 17, 1849) fought 6 hours and 3 minutes—the longest fight on record.

Western Boy.—"1. Is 2 15 considered very good in running half a mile? 2. Are Grindell and Barlow matched to run a race of 5 miles? 2. Is Barlow a half mile runner?" 1. No.—2. No. 3. Yes.

Two Players; ALL-FOURS.—"Suppose A and B play a game of All Fours; A deals, and turns up Jack: in playing the game out, Jack is the lowest card out—can it count twice?" Certainly—it counts Jack and low.

W. P, Brooklyn.—"Can you inform several readers what time Jack Williams made in his trial for his late race?" We do not know, and if we did, it would be a breach of confidence to publish it.

Rody, Baltimore.—Deaf Burke and O'Connell fought on the 21st of August, 1838, at Harts Ireland.

John T.—The half mile foot race you refer to, between the Indians, took place on the Union Course, on the 19th of October, 1852. Time, 2:11.

Mackey, Lewiston.—By Tacony, under the saddle, in 2:25½.

W. Eady.—Leese was defeated in nine rounds; odds on Clare.

Rock Boy, of Brooklyn.—"Is Tom Hyer engaged to fight with a man named McGowan, of St. Louis?" No.

J. Armstrong.—Jack Randall was born in London.

E. T. G., Boston.—A deposit should have accompanied your challenge, to attest its genuineness.

J. B., Philadelphia.—It is against our rules to insert names, unless as an advertisement. We have not heard from you since your last benefit, and yet there have been exhibitions in your city.

Volume 1.—Two gentlemen wish to purchase, each, a copy of Vol. 1, of the CLIPPER. Address this office.

"London Veterinarian".—A subscriber wishes to obtain a copy of this work. Also, wanted a good English work on Shoeing.

Science.—Yankee Sullivan is still in San Francisco.

The European Ring.

SPORTS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Tremendous Prize Fight in the Crimea.

Hundreds of the inhabitants of the new world were astounded by the intelligence received last week that a great battle had been fought in the Crimea, and that Nick the Rushin had been completely knocked out of time. The following is a faithful narrative of every incident connected with the fight, and can be vouched for as correct, our own reporter witnessing the contest, and sending us the particulars.

The parties in the fight were Johnny Bull, Polly Voo, John Turk, and Nick the Rushin. The quarrel was not of recent origin—an old grudge has existed between the parties for years. John Turk, it appears, had a kind of muss with Nick the Rushin, a powerful fellow, and one of the heavy weights—John Turk being a light weight, an equal match could not be made between them. John, however, wanted to get up a match of some kind, but Nick threatened to mash his head if he did'at keep quiet. About this time, Johnny Bull and Polly Voo, Champions of the Middle Weights, who did not like the way Nick had been acting for some time, determined to take it up for John Turk, and see what sort of stuff Nick was made of. Accordingly a challenge was thrown out, which Nick, as he was in duty bound, accepted. It was agreed to meet at Vienna, and sign articles.—Accordingly the parties met, and the articles were agreed upon and signed.

Immediately after this important matter being settled, the parties went into training, Nick the Rushin, taking up his quarters in a good spot of ground belonging to John Turk—the latter also training close by. Johnny Bull and Polly Voo were not particular as to their training grounds, confining themselves to no specified spot, but roamed about here, there and everywhere; even the Black Sea, the Baltic, and other choice spots were used by the Light Weights as their training quarters. Matters progressed in this way for several months, the parties getting in first-rate condition, and each feeling confident of success. At length as the time drew nigh for the contest, the men met to toss for choice of ground. Nick won, and at once pitched upon a beautiful spot in Turkey. Johnny Bull, Polly Voo, and John Turk on receiving notice of the ground chosen, immediately took a trip to

"Survey the ground,
Where they must shortly fight."

The allies liked the place well enough, but the difficulty in landing was rather an obstacle to their success. However, all things considered, it must do.

As the day drew rapidly nigh, various rumors began to obtain currency as to the condition of the men, and bets ran high, sometimes two to one, that Nick would'nt be able to hold his head up after the first round. Nick kept mum. He had need for all his wind, and therefore did not much indulge in blowing beforehand. The great day at length arrived—the allies engaged several steamers for the excursion, and a lively, big crowd they had too. Sullivan's two dollar excursion to see Parker and Gribbin's fight, in Canada, was'nt a touch to it. The only difficulty about it was, that the Polly Voo's could'nt understand what the John Turks said, and the Johnny Bull's could'nt make out a word of what the others was talking about. They all managed, however, to get on shore, where they found their adversary waiting for them.

Johnny Bull was the first to shy his castor into the ring; this was followed by Nick's; then John Turk, and Polly Voo last. The stake-holder was not upon the ground, and both parties began to be suspicious that Nick-fush-stay intended to keep the stakes himself, but as they had met to fight, they'd fight if it was only for the fun of the thing.—Nick looked as though he had been over-trained; nevertheless he had an air of sullenness about him, which denoted his determination to win if he could—he was attended by Paskywitch and Mensycough, two of the most scientific pugilists of the day.

Johnny Bull had not been attended properly in his training—he was two fleshy, and lacked that fiery look which he generally exhibits in the ring—perhaps he was ashamed of the part he was taking in a fight of three against one. Polly Voo was as light looking as a feather, and as nimble as "Soto"—he seemed full of conceit, and everything about him seemed to say "Nick est prise." John Turk was in the highest condition possible; not an ounce of waste flesh was about him---his muscles standing out boldly, and at once proclaiming the well-trained pugilist. He had been carefully attended and daily exercised by Omer P. Shaw, one of the greatest pugilistic tacticians of the age. Shaw watched his man well---would not allow him to drink Lager Bier, which was continually being offered him by Aus. Tree, or as he is more familiarly called, Nick-fush-stay---made him go through pedestrian exercises as well as pugilistic, and had the satisfaction of seeing him brought to the scratch "the biggest ram in the pen." Every thing promised well, for a tip-top set-to. Little Vic and Young Nap. held the bottles for the allies, while Old Dutch Sam, of Prussia, did the same for Nick. The awful moment had now arrived---that moment which had been looked forward to for months with the most intense anxiety by the fighting fraternity throughout the world. Surrounding the ring were prize fighters from every land---English, French, German, Irish, American, &c., all deeply interested in the great battle now about to take place. Old Time himself held the watch, and the New World was the Referee. All Europe the stakes. Not a sound was heard, not a pugilist spoke of all this mighty throng, as Time was proclaimed, and the paties stepped up for

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—Polly Voo was first at the scratch, John Turk the next, and Johnny Bull not far behind. Nick seemed rather slow in going to the scratch---he did not appear to be rather comfortable in his shoes. From the scientific pretensions he was known to possess, it was supposed he would be first at the score Neither combatant appeared very anxious to go to work. Polly Voo endeavoured to get in the rear of Nick, but he was not to be had so easily. Johnny Bull feinted with his left, carefully guarding his chest with his right, while John Turk lunged out his dexter pin, but was short. Nick had as much as he could do to keep his eyes on his opponents, and was forced to act altogether on the defensive. John Turk seeing Polly Voo cut capers in Nick's rear, rushed boldly in, caught Nick a terrific blow on the sinister optic with his right, repeated with his left, and narrowly escaped a belly-go-burster, by going to ground, and thus closing the round.

Round 2.—The effects of the previous round were such as to change the tactics of the allies completely. The beautiful condition John Turk was in, and the severe punishment he dealt out to Nick, raised John in the estimation of all who witnessed the round. It was therefore decided that while Polly Voo and Johnny Bull should engage their enemy by sparring *at a distance*, John Turk should do the *in-fighting*. Nick saw this, and determined to crush his little opponent at once. For this purpose he backed to his own corner, slyly drawing John Turk after him, while Johnny and Polly Voo kept at a distance, neither of them wishing to *interfere* with the movements of their little ally. Nick sent out his left as a feeler; John stopped it with his right, at the same time sending in his left on to the smelling bottle of Nick, drawing first blood. ["Give 'im another rum un for me," "Sacre, zat ees bootiful," "By dam, Johannes ish so goot as never vos," "Nack, be the powers man go to work, and let em say wot yees made of," and other expressions of a like character could be heard among the bystanders.] Nick tried to get in a little one on John Turk's nut, but in doing so he slipped and fell. 3 to 1 on the allies.

Round 3.—The success of John Turk, single handed, against Nick, was something so entirely unlooked for, that it was agreed by the allies that they would not for the present *change* their mode of fighting. Nick, on coming up, was puffing and blowing, and the punishment he had already received was plainly perceptible. One eye was nearly gone, and his nose was knocked out of shape. Polly Voo and Johnny again led off, *at a distance*—Nick was up to their tactics, however, and dashed in right and left on to John Turk's bread basket and dexter peeper, completely shutting up that window—John Turk attempted to *draw the allies up*, but they were not to be had just then. John, seeing that assistance could not be had, made play right and left, and by drawing Nick *after him*, suddenly gave him an upper cut that sent him completely on his back, rendering it extremely doubtful whether he would be able to come up again. His seconds picked him up, but he was like a log. They carried him to his corner, where, by careful nursing, he soon revived. [The shouting of the spectators was deafening. Everything was in disorder. Every one had something to say about this round—"Mein cot, Nick eesh kill;" "It's Lombard street to a China Orange," from the bulls; "Nick est prise," from the Polly Voos, &c., &c.]

Round 4.—Nick was led to the scratch—he could hardly stand, and his knees were shaking. The allies, *seeing his helpless condition*, determined to make short work of it, and resolved to finish him in his own corner. John Turk wished to *finish* what he had so well begun, but he was opposed by Johnny and Polly Voo, who said they would soon knock the fight all out of Nick.—Nick saw the move, and it seemed to revive him—he lunged right and left, but the allies were yet a little out of distance—Johnny Bull sent out a *fleet* one, but it was stopped beautifully by Nick. Polly Voo attempted to lead off in Nick's rear, while Johnny should engage him in front. Nick, in his *then weak state*, was unprepared for this stratagem, and came the "Sullivan drop game" over them, closing the round in beautiful style. [Cheers for Nick.—"He'll wan yet," from Ireland; "Mon dieu—vot for he fall down," from Frenchy, &c., &c.]

Round 5.—Nick seemed to be stronger on his pins in this round than in any other round during the battle. His seconds had succeeded in reducing the swelling about his eye, and he was able to use it almost as well as the other. He no longer exhibited that downcast look, but seemed anxious and eager to see the end of it. The allies, seeing that Polly Voo and Johnny could not do much alone, permitted John Turk to take an active part in this round, they bringing all their forces into action together, for the efforts of Johnny and Polly in the last round had somewhat affected their wind. This round was herefore expected to be a terrific one and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the movements of each party. Little Vic with her own hands gave Johnny a suck at the lemon; and Nap gave Polly a good sponging.

Nick was ready, prepared at all points, but was forced to fight in his own corner. The allies approached cautiously—John Turk, as usual, taking the lead—the others following, their DISTANCE BEING WELL MEASURED. Nick acted as before—altogether on the defensive—his hands well up, guarding his upper works completely. Johnny Bull now approached, and rapidly sent in one, two; Polly Voo immediately followed up this by repeating the dose—Nick dealing out some tremendous hits, while on the retreat. John Bull again went in, with more impetuosity than skill, and caught a ripper on his kissing-trap. ["My hyes, vot a go!" from the cocknies.] This maddened Johnny, who rushed pell-mell into the fight, getting in with fury upon Nick, who was again compelled to retreat. He was closely pressed by John Turk and Polly Voo, who bored him to the ropes, with his back upon them. Here he was at the mercy of his foes, who sent in blow after blow with telling effect. Nick's upper works were entirely cut to pieces; his windows closed, the same as if there were a death in the family; his domino-box broken, and the dominoes knocked all around the scene of battle. In fact, he was gone—he was forced to acknowledge the superiority of his enemies. When taken up by his seconds, and carried to his corner, he was almost lifeless; he was panting for air—his breath came short and quick—the death-rattle was in his throat, and the tear-drop in his eye. His enemies looked upon the solemn scene with feelings of anguish at a brave foe struggling in the awful agonies of death upon the field of battle. Nearer and nearer he approaches the confines of that dread world; shorter is the breath of the dying man; the death-rattle is now scarcely heard amid the throbbings of the almost broken hearts of the awe-stricken spectators. Omer P. Shaw is bending over him, while little Vic bathes his parched temples. Young Nap is a passive spectator; his thoughts are on the future: brilliant projects crowd thick and fast upon his heated brain, and he heeds not the agonies of the once strong man now closing his pilgrimage upon this earth. Vic listens: it is all over. He has passed away: There, on that field of blood and slaughter, the hitherto invincible Nick the Rushin fought his last fight, and surrendered to the King of Terrors. When it was known that Nick had been vanquished, "All England" was in a blaze of glory, and France was one vast scene of excitement and joy. Even in America, the French and English shipping in port displayed their bunting, in honor of the great event.

REMARKS.

We have space for a few remarks only. We do not look upon the victory as tending in the least to raise, in the estimation of the world, the fighting abilities of the allies. Nick could not be looked upon as an equal match for his opponents. In fighting as he did, against such fearful odds—in refusing to surrender—in dying as he did, in the ring—he certainly sustained his well-earned reputation as one of the best men that ever stripped to the buff. John Turk proved himself by far the best sparrer of the allies. His skill in gaining two rounds, entirely unassisted, is much in his favor. With care and attention, he will yet make his mark in the world.

Postscript Extraordinary.

THE DEATH OF NICK A HOAX.

OUR REPORTER'S DESPATCHES A FORGERY.

The Last Round all Gammon.

THE FIGHTING STILL GOING ON.

Just as we go to press, we received a file of despatches from our reporter, by which it appears that our account of the last round and defeat of Nick is all a hoax. The fighting is still going on, and although the allies have got Nick in a tight place, it is supposed he will yet be able to outwind his opponents. We hasten to lay these facts before the public.

P. S. Our readers will recollect that in our remarks we expressed a doubt as to the truth of the report of Nick's defeat.

More Inventions.

Our Western friends appear to be going it with a perfect looseness. Last week we published an extract from an Illinois paper, in which it was stated that Tom Hyer was engaged to fight with Morrissey in California. The following is still later, and shows that Hyer is getting his hands full.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER FOR THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Tom Hyer, the celebrated pugilist, is now in this city on his professional business, as we are informed; it is stated that he has entered into a wager with a man named McGowan, of St. Louis, for a prize fight—the sum staked being three thousand dollars, and that the parties are to meet about half way between the cities of New-York and St. Louis, and that the encounter is to take place about the last of this month—the precise day to be settled upon when the parties meet in this city. It is presumed by many that the contest will be at some locality near this city, but the exact place is not known. We hope our police will be actively on the alert, and prevent the fight from taking place anywhere within this State.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 17.*

Mr. Hyer was not in Cincinnati at the time referred to, and has no idea of fighting for $3,000, when it is said he has had a $5,000 offer from one nearer home.

The Ring in New York.

PRIZE FIGHT
IN ATLANTIC GARDEN,

BETWEEN TWO BATTERY NOVICES,

YOUNG ROSS AND SOGER.

STAKES $250.

A Prize Fight came off at Atlantic Garden, Broadway, on Wednesday morning, 25th inst., between two novices, hailing from the Battery, called Young Ross and Soger. The fight originated from a quarrel they had on Tuesday last, and a match was hurriedly made up to fight for $250. The money was put in the hands of Mr. Tom Hatfield, and the battle appointed to take place the following day.

Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the parties assembled at the Atlantic Garden, and prepared for work. A number of the friends of each were on hand to view the contest.—Young Ross was seconded by Jo. Cook, and the Soger by young Morrissey, (no relation to Johnny.)

THE MEN.

The Soger first entered the ring, accompanied by his second, and Ross soon followed. Soger's weight is about 130 lbs., that of Ross, about 155 lbs. On entering the ring, Soger offered to bet $500 to $250 that he would win the battle; no takers Soger seemed to be the favorite.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. The men being in readiness, time was called by the time-keeper McKay, and both answered the summons. Soger led off with his left, getting in upon Ross's cheek---Ross returned, hitting Soger on the nose, without, however, drawing the claret; they then closed and in a rally Ross was thrown.

Round 2. Ross hit Soger a body blow with his left, Soger getting in on Ross's left ear in return. In the end, Ross down.

Round 3 and 4. Soger had the advantage in these rounds, getting his opponent down at the end of each.

Round 5. Ross seemed to have the best of this round, making his one, two on Soger's index, and rather putting him off his guard. Ross, as usual, however, down.

Round 6. Soger made up for work, and getting his opponent in a favorable position, gave him a most beautiful cross buttock, shattering him considerably.

Round 7. Thus far, the wind of each seemed good. Ross rushed at his man wildly, but Soger dodged the threatened mischief, and put in one that sent Ross to the earth.

Rounds 8, 9, and 10. Sharp fighting in all these rounds, hit for hit being the order of the day, until Ross was sent down again.

Round 11. This was one of the best and most beautiful rounds in the battle. On going to the scratch, Ross made a rush and caught Soger's head under his arm, putting it completely in chancery and inflicting upon it severe punishment, bringing the claret at almost every blow, and Soger's red hair seemed to be as much like his face as two peas. Soger, after struggling in this unpleasant position, suddenly managed to slip away, and seizing Ross, sent him down.

Round 12 and last. Both men approached the scratch with excitement—Soger offered to bet $500 to $250 that he would whip Ross in that round—no takers. On going to work, Ross led off, but was met by Soger, who fought with great ferocity. Sharp fighting on both sides for a couple of minutes, when Soger seized Ross, (who was somewhat weakened,) and gave him a tremendous fall, which broke his collar bone. Ross was taken away, and on his friends attempting to bathe him with brandy, he refused to allow it, on account of his being a temperance man, and Sarsaparilla was substituted. Soger was declared the winnner.

REMARKS.

In the above fight, Soger gave evidence that his abilities as a prize fighter are not to be slighted. Ross fought well, and but for the accident in the last round, the result of the battle might have been somewhat different. Soger, we understand, offers to fight any 125 lb. man in New York for $500. Where are the shoulder hitters?

The Atlantic Garden, where the contest took place, afforded a capital spot for the gladiatorial display.

Johnny Mackie and Ned Hogan.

There has been considerable talk of late in pugilistic circles in reference to a contemplated Prize Fight between Johnny Mackie and Ned Hogan. The parties met at the house of John Marriett, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of drawing up and signing articles. After much useless debate, the men separated as they had met, being unable to agree as to weight. If the men really desired to have a set-to together, they would not let a pound or two in weight interfere in their movements.

Prize Fight.

A prize fight took place on Saturday last, 21st inst., at the foot of 4th street, East River, between Nick Collins and Jack Jackson, better known as Paddy Roach. In the first round, Nick succeeded in drawing first blood. The fight lasted about 14 minutes, and was won by Collins in 6 rounds.

Skrimmage at Bill Poole's.

A difficulty occurred at the house of Bill Poole, on Saturday last, during which Patrick Clohosey was severely injured. A man named Houghtaling has been held to bail to answer the charge of assault.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Foot Races near Philadelphia.

SPIN OF ONE HUNDRED YARDS.

An exciting foot race came off on the 19th, near the Fox Chase, Philadelphia, between Ned Perry, (known as the Bustletown Pet) and Alick Bean, for $50 a side: distance, 100 yards. Perry was the favorite, at 3 to 2. The race was closely contested, but Perry won by a foot.

Two Mile Foot Race.

A large number of persons assembled, on the 21st inst., on the Plank Road, near Frankford, Philadelphia, to witness a two mile foot race between two Englishmen, called the Treacle Row Pet, and Jersey Stag The Pet took the lead from the start, and maintained his position throughout—the Stag giving up on the last quarter. The Pet won in 11 minutes.

It is said that a match has been agreed upon between the Jersey Stag and Bustleton Pet, to run 125 yards, for $25 a side.

Foot Racing at Buffalo.

MILE RACE BETWEEN FOUR INDIANS.

A foot race took place on Saturday, 21st inst., on the Buffalo Race Course, between four Indians, for a purse, --distance, one mile. The race was a good one, though not exhibiting any great degree of speed. The Indian Burton won the purse, in 5·20.

Quarter Mile Race.

MICKEY FREE AND THE INDIAN ARMSTRONG.

After the above contest a match was made between Mickey Free and an Indian pedestrian named Armstrong, to run a quarter of a mile race, for $50. The announcement of the match was the signal for drawing out pocket books, the Indian being the favorite at 5 to 4. Mickey, however, looked quite confident, and his friends were not backward in taking the odds offered. At the word "go" they got off well together, and for 200 yards it was a most capital race, the competitors being side and side almost the entire distance. At this point of the race, Mickey made a brush, passed his opponent and kept the lead the balance of the race, winning by 10 yards, in 56 seconds. Mickey's countrymen were almost wild with delight at the success of their favorite, and carried him in their arms off the ground.

Five Mile Race.

MICKEY FREE AND FOUR INDIANS.

The race of five miles, over 500 hurdles, between Mickey Free and the Indians Armstrong, Burton, Bennot and Steeprock, for $500, was to take place on Tuesday last, on the Buffalo Race Course. The particulars will be given in our next.

Honour where honour is due.

A prize of $500 was offered some time in the year 1853 to the vessel that should make the quickest trip during one year, between New Orleans and Liverpool.—The prize has just been awarded to the British iron clipper ship Evangeline. Capt Fairland. The E. is a vessel of 700 tons.

G. L. Fox Guard.

The members of the G. L. Fox Guard will please accept our thanks for an invitation to take part in their Target Excursion exercises, which are to take place on Monday, Nov. 6. This company is named in honor of Mr. G. L. Fox, the talented comedian attached to Manager Purdy's company.

Back Numbers.

Any of our readers having a complete set of the CLIPPER, Vol. 1, will find a purchaser by leaving word at this office.

Yankee Notions.

One of the most laughable notions that we ever came across is a copy of Strong's Yankee Notions for November. Ye who are heavy laden with the blues take a dose of Strong's medicine. It will either kill or cure.

New England Horse Show.

This Exhibition commenced on the 19th, at Brattleboro, Vermont, and was well attended. The weather was very fine, and the afternoon was devoted to a trial of speed. Thirteen geldings and mares entered for competition. The best time was made as follows:—

Missisque Belle, of Old Nimrod and Messenger blood, four years old, owned by A. N. Stevens, of Enosburg, trotted a half mile in 1:29; Abdallah, a mare of six years old, owned by J. L. Briggs, of Springfield, Mass., in 1.32; Lady Ellsworth, a four year old, owned by H. H. Thaxter, of Rutland, in 1:28; Nelly A. Sherman, Morgan stock, eight years old, and owned by Geo. R. Orcutt, of Middlebury, in 1:29½.

The above four then trotted for the superiority, which was gained by Nelly, she going a mile in 2:49. Lady Ellsworth second, Abdallah third, and Missisque Belle last. The premiums were fifty, twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars.

Flying Morgan, owned by Mr. Adams, of Burlington, trotted a match against time, making 2:54; and two Black Hawk Morgan colts, both three years old, owned by Messrs Hatch, of Bethel, and Grosvenor, of Bridgeport, trotted a mile—the former in three minutes and the latter in three minutes and three seconds.

Frank Forrester and Tacony.

On Tuesday next the above horses trot a match on the Union Course, in harness, mile heats, for $1000.

On Friday, 3d Nov. the same horses are matched, to go to wagons, for $1000, mile heats.

Mac and Tacony.

These fast ones have a trial of speed for $2000, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle, on Friday of this week, on the Union Course.

WHIST.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BEGINNERS.

We last week commenced the publication of a treatise on the favorite and popular game of WHIST. In commencing the treatise, we did so supposing that the laws and terms of the game were generally understood. In this, it seems, we were mistaken, for innumerable communications have since been received, the writers of which propound to us all manner of queries respecting the game; how the 'cards are dealt—in what way are the tricks made—what are honors, &c.

In order to obviate the necessity of replying separately to each, we have determined to publish the laws of the game, and explanations of the terms used, &c. The following will, therefore, furnish all the information that may be required.

LAWS OF WHIST,

According to the best Modern Authorities.

CUTTING IN.

This of course only applies to cutting: where the cards are drawn, one need only be removed.

A party of four having assembled, a pack of cards is placed upon the table. From these each person removes a cut, of not less than four cards: the two highest and the two lowest become partners; the holder of the lowest is entitled to the deal. If in cutting there be two lowest cards of a like value, the holders cut again for the deal, to which the lowest has the claim.

The ace is the lowest card in cutting.

The dealer and his partner have the choice of seats and cards, which they retain during the rubber. When their opponents have sat down, they cannot alter their position.

Should there be two or more "ties" in the cut, they go for nothing: all three cut again, while the fourth retains its relation, whether of high or low, to the four cards first cut.

The right hand adversary cuts to the dealer. In doing so he must not cut less than four cards from the top, nor less than three from the bottom. Should a card be exposed in the operation, there must be a fresh cut, and the dealer has the option to shuffle the pack before it is cut again.

The pack being cut, it cannot be changed for that deal.

At the conclusion of the rubber the players cut again from the same cards, and the two highest retire, should there be two others waiting to come in. Cutting in or out must be by pairs. After the round, the two that have been in longest must go out.

THE DEAL.

The pack may be shuffled by any of the players; the dealer being entitled to shuffle them last the cards having been placed during the previous deal on the left hand of the next dealer by his left hand adversary. The cards must be shuffled *above* the table. In shuffling *on* the table, there is a chance of the position of the cards being seen: this latter practice is only admissible with a pack that is being opened for the first time.

The deal is performed by the distribution of one card at a time, commencing with the player on the dealer's left hand. Should the bottom card be exposed either in cutting or dealing, the opposite party may claim a new deal. The trump-card may be retained by the dealer, with the face turned down while bets are being made; but if placed with the face downwards on the table, the deal is lost.

If in the process of dealing the trump-card be in any way exposed, the opponents have the choice of demanding a fresh deal.

Should the dealer look at the bottom card, before it is turned up, it is a lost deal.

The dealer is not at liberty to touch the cards on the table to ascertain how he has disposed of them, but he may count those undealt to see how many remain in his hand.

Should either of the opponents turn up the cards while the deal is in progress, if a card be accidentally exposed, a misdeal cannot be claimed, nor a fresh deal called.

When a pack is found to be perfect, should any of the players hold more than thirteen cards, the deal is lost.

Should a pack be imperfect, there must be a fresh deal.

If a card be found, though it be the last, still there must be a new deal.

The deal is lost should a card be misdealt.

Should two cards be dealt at one time to one player, and the dealer give a card to the next before correcting himself, he loses his deal; and should he omit a hand and deal to the two following, or should he give the top card where the lower one should have gone, he pays a like penalty.

Should a dealer deal out of turn, so soon as he turns the trump his deal holds good, and the one who has passed loses the deal.

If the dealer does not see that the cards are cut, the adverse party can call a new deal.

It is the duty of the dealer's partner to collect the cards as soon as the score has been arranged, and place them on his own right hand.

If a pack of cards be found faulty, the deal only in which the discovery is made shall be void, but the deal is not lost.

The trump-card should be left on the table till it is the dealer's turn to play, and then be placed in his hand. If it be left till his partner or he himself shall play a second time, it comes within the category of an exposed card, and may be called accordingly.* If taken up before it is his turn to play, he may be required to show it; and should he by accident or otherwise show a wrong card, it can also be called.

THE GAME.

Count your cards as you take them up, for should the first trick be turned, and you then discover that you have not the right number (thirteen), and the other players happen to have their complement, the deal is good; and should you have revoked, you pay the penalty. But if the pack be found imperfect, and without the missing card, no revoke can be claimed, neither is the deal a lost one. But if the missing card be in the hand of one of the players, the deal is lost.

If a card be led out of turn, it can be called during any portion of the game, provided it does not cause a revoke; or any other suit may be required from the same player, or his partner, when it be his turn to play. But should the player not have a card of the suit named, he cannot be called upon to play a card of another. Should his adversaries call different suits, you may play which you please.

A lead made out of turn cannot be objected to after the person whose turn it was to play has led or played to the next trick.

Should you play out of your turn, your partner having also played, the adversaries have the option of compelling whether the cards shall remain or not.

Should you play out of turn, and your partner has played, the opposite party may call on him to play his highest or lowest card of the suit played, and should he have none of that suit, then a trump or any other suit.

A player having won a trick, should he lead again before his partner has played, the card so shown becomes an exposed one, and his partner may be compelled, if he can, to win the trick over again.

If two cards have been played together, or if the player shall have played twice to the same trick, the opposite party can select which of the two cards remain, and the other may at any time be called, provided it does not cause a revoke; if the trick is turned with the two cards in it, that gives a right to the adversary to call a fresh deal, or is likely leads to a revoke.

When your partner does not play the suit you have led, you are entitled to inquire whether he holds any of that suit or not.

Should two players answer the call simultaneously, the player whose card it was may either allow his adversary's card to remain, or he may treat it as an exposed card, or call for a particular suit either for the next trick or the following one.

"Who dealt?" is a question that is not permitted; but you may inquire whether the cards are placed right for the next deal.

All cards played out of turn, whether one, two, or more, become "exposed," and must be left on the table at the command of the adverse party, who may "call" them all in turns.

Before playing, the request "show your card" may be put to your partner, but you cannot inquire who it was that played any particular card.

You are not entitled to see a trick after it has been turned.

Should the third player play before the second, the fourth is entitled to play before the second; should the fourth play before the second and third, the second may be compelled to win the trick, if he can, or not, at the option of the leader or his partner.

Should a card be trumped in error, and thereby you have been induced to play as you would not otherwise have done, the mistake being corrected, you have a right to take up your card, without the penalty of being called, but you claim from the person so playing unjustly the highest or lowest card of the suit previously led; or at any other period of the game you may call for any exposed card.

Being called on to play your highest or your worst card, consequently to win or not a trump, or to play any suit you may hold, should you fail to do so, you have made a revoke, and become liable to the penalty.

You cannot transfer your call to another to play for you under any circumstances, save with the consent of the other three players.

You may call for new cards before any portion of the rubber, before cutting, upon paying for them; this is on condition, of course, is only applicable to play at a public establishment.

THE REVOKE.

If a suit is led and any one of the players having a card of the suit led, shall play one of another suit, before the trick has been turned and quitted, that constitutes a revoke; but the revoke is being discovered before the trick is turned and quitted, or before the party has himself played a wrong suit, or his partner has played any, the penalty only applies to the card being treated as "exposed," and being liable to be called.

Having discovered before the trick is turned that you have revoked, you may take up your card, and you must then play your best or your worst card of that suit, at the demand of your adversaries, and the card you have exposed may be called.

Should a revoke be claimed, and on searching the tricks turned for it the opposite party pay the penalty and the revoke, if they mix their tricks before you have examined them.

The revoke being complete, the parties by whom it has been committed forfeit three points for each revoke. But should there be more than one revoke, the adversaries having the option of claiming them from their antagonists, or adding three to their own score, or taking three of their adversaries, and adding them to their own.

The party that claims a revoke must prove that it has been made before the cards are cut for the next deal.

The party against whom a revoke has been proved cannot under any circumstances win the game in that hand.

It is the *custom* at many whist clubs that when a rubber has been lost by a revoke, the party making it pay the rubber partner's points.

The party revoking, should the points exceed the points which constitute a game, remain at nine.

When there are revokes on both sides, there must be a new deal.

THE SCORE.

The game of Long Whist consists of ten points.

For each trick after six one point is scored.

The honours are ace, king, queen, knave of trumps.

In reckoning, tricks have precedence of honours.

If the four honours are in one hand, or held by partners, they count four; should there be three honours in one hand or between partners, they count two points; the one held by the adversaries being deducted from the three. If partners hold two honours between them, either in one hand or one from each, honours are said to be divided.

Honours do not reckon when the trump is nine.

Honours do not count unless they have been claimed and scored before the trump-card of the succeeding deal has been turned.

When the score is eight on your side, you should you hold more than two honours, you win the game by showing them.

At the point of eight, having only two honours in your own hand, you have the privilege of calling on your partner to produce another. Should he do so, you win the game.

If through error you call with only holding two honours, and your adversaries hold two or more, they may call a new deal, or play out the

* This penalty is seldom enforced.

which the error has been made, with the privilege of counting honours before tricks.

Should a player at the point of eight remind his partner of his right to call, after the trump-card is turned, the opposite side may, at their option, demand a new deal.

When a player calls, and his partner neglects to answer, though he has the power, they cannot make a "slam;" the honours in that case take their usual place.

Should both partners score, and their scores differ, their adversaries can compel them to abide by that which they may choose.

Should honours be marked without the right of being so, the other side may deduct them from the adversaries score, and add them to their own at any period of the game.*

Honours shown after the lead has taken place, or at any point except eight, do not count, and may be dealt with as exposed cards.

The rubber consists of two games out of three. They who first win two games, gain the rubber, which may be from one to five points at long, and from one to eight points at short whist.

The term "point" relates to the numbers scored for tricks and honours, as well as for the games of a rubber; five points of the game reckon as one point in the rubber.

A game consists of ten points. Should you score these before your adversaries have marked five, you win a double; if they have scored more than four points, then it is a single.

When the other side have not scored at all, and you have won the game, it is a "lurch," for which you count three. (But only if this is agreed on before the game begins.)

Should you win the whole thirteen tricks in one hand, it is called a "Slam." The effect of the slam is dependent upon custom or arrangement; there is no fixed rule, or generally adopted practice, that the game which it decides shall or shall not be an integral part of the rubber, or be treated as a perfect rubber in itself. According to Deschapelles, "it is considered of the same value as a full rubber." That clever writer has some admirable observations on this anomaly which we have given in the extracts from his "Principles of the Rules of Whist."

No points can be marked after the second trick of the following deal has been turned.

If you have scored more than you are entitled to, you have the right to correct the error at any time before the termination of the game.

If, after winning a game you neglect to score the points of which it consisted, and another game has been played, you cannot score at all, as already observed, unless your adversaries admit that you have won, and in that case you can only score one point. At the closing point of the game also, as before stated, the court cards in trumps go for nothing.—A smart commentary was once made upon this loss of privilege. It was observed to Talleyrand, during a rubber at whist, that a certain elderly lady of quality had married her footman.—"Ah," said the courtier, "*at nine we don't count honours.*"

The score with coins or counters is thus made on the principle that the units placed above counts for three and below for five,

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	00	000	0000	0	0
				00	000
7	8	9	or	9	
00	000	0		0	
0	0	0		0 0	
		0		0	

INTIMATIONS BETWEEN PARTNERS.

You are entitled to question your partner upon the points: "What are trumps?" "Draw your card." "Can you not follow suit?" "Is there not a revoke?" But these can only be put when it is your turn to play.

You are not entitled to draw your own card, unless required by your partner.

You have no right to look at the trick that has been taken up, unless you are the last player.†

When the first trick of the deal is turned, and the trump up has been taken into the dealer's hand, it cannot be shown or named.

The tricks should be placed in an orderly manner as they are taken up, otherwise in cases of dispute the arrangement is liable to challenge.

A card drawn distinctly out of the hand may be dealt with as a card actually placed on the table.

No penalty attaches to taking up a trick which belongs to the adverse party, but they can claim it at any period of the dale.

If the player intimate that he can win all the remaining tricks, he may be required to throw up his cards; his partner must then do the same, and one of the two hands shall be "called," that is, treated as exposed cards, and called scratim.

If a player throw up his cards, and the next player follow his example, the hand is at an end. Such is the law, as it at present exists; but there is a laxity in the practice, a breach of system that should not be permitted in a game whose principle is order. All the written authorities that have been consulted are silent upon the point except Deschapelles, who leaves it, after his comment, worse than he found it. "Our expressions," he says, "are sometimes designedly indefinite, because, upon reflection, having found it necessary to be vague, we make a duty of necessity." Most assuredly his paragraph is a perfect example of his philosophy.

The lead is complete as soon as it has been played to.

The game is terminated when no dispute has been raised as to its progress and result, and the cards are again mingled together.

LOOKERS ON.

The office, if any, of bystanders at a whist table, is according to the adopted practice, altogether dependant on the reference made to them. Upon this head, however, the authorities are point blank opposed to each other. Mr. Watson, in his "Short Whist," distinctly states that the rules regarding bystanders relate "to all whist." His dictum, on this point is, "Should a trick be scored wrongly, or parties during play take up a trick they are not entitled to, or honours ommitted to be scored, or scored when they had them not, or a revoke made and not noticed, &c., the bystander must remain silent, whatever may be his interest therein." On the other side, Deschapelles declares, "If any points be marked which have not been gained, it is the duty of the bystanders to mention the circumstance, and to have the error rectified." Mr. Watson represents the English school; Deschapelles the French. We incline to the former, as silence is essentially the attribute of Whist.

TERMS USED IN THE GAME OF WHIST.

Bumper—Winning two games in succession before your adversaries have scored.

Cutting In—Selecting partners and deciding who shall deal, at the commencement of a rubber.

Cutting Out—Deciding by the lowest cards cut which of two persons shall remain in, when one or two are required to go out.

Call, the—When at eight and having two honours in his hand, one partner inquires of the other, "Can you one?" "Have you an honour?"

Deal, the—The distribution of the cards from left to right, one by one.

Deal, fresh—When, in consequence of an accident, you are entitled to deal again.

Deal, lost—Deal, miss—The forfeiture of the deal is the result of an error coming under the title of mis-deal, as specified in the laws.

Double—Having scored ten before your adversary scores five, in the long game; or five before he scores three, in the short game.

Eldest Hand—The player on the dealer's left hand.

Finesse—Literally passing by your best card, and playing one of less value.

Forcing—Playing a card that compels your adversary or your partner to part with a trump.

Hand—The thirteen cards dealt to each player.

Honours—Ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps.

King Card—The highest card played of a suit.

Lead, the—The commencement of the play by the person on the dealer's left, or the card played by the winner of a trick immediately after having won it.

Long Trumps—The last in suit of trumps.

Longs—The game of long whist.

Love—When you have scored and your adversaries have not.

Love Game—A game won in which one side does not score at all.

Loose Cards—Those of any suit, except trumps, which from the strength of the other hands are useless.

Points—The score made by tricks or honours.

Quart—Sequence of any four cards.

Quart Major—Sequence of ace, king, queen, and knave.

Quint—Sequence of five, the quint major being the sequence of the five highest cards of a suit.

Renounce—Not holding a card of the suit led.

Revoke—Playing a different card from the suit led, though it is in the player's power to follow suit.

Rubber—Two games won consecutively, or two out of three games, constitute winning the rubber.

Ruffing—Playing a trump to any other suit.

Sequences—Cards that follow in regular order of value.

Sce-Saw—Partners trumping each a suit and playing to each other for that purpose.

Score—The points marked by coins or counters, as described under the head of the score.

Shorts—Short whist.

Slam, a—One side winning all the tricks.

Single—(at long whist)—Scoring the game after your adversary has scored five or more; at short whist, after he has scored four.

Tenace—When the last to play holds the best and third best of a suit.

Treble—(at short whist)—is scoring five before your adversary scores one.

Tricks—Four cards, that is, the three played to a card led, constitute a trick.

Trump, the—The card turned up by the dealer.

Trumps—Cards of the same suit as that turned up by the dealer.

Under-play—The leader playing a small card, though he holds the best of the suit.

* Adding the score to your own in this manner is by no means universal, but is properly recommended by Deschapelles. It is in keeping with the law in cribbage.

† This is a French rule, based on a correct principle of play, but not generally enforced in this country.

CRICKET.

Free Academy and Union Club.

The students of the Free Academy played their return match on Saturday 21st inst. at Hoboken. The ground was well supplied with admirers of the noble game. Free Academy won the toss and commenced play at 10½ o'clock.—They played two innings 65 and 41, and before the Union Club got through time was called, when they had five wickets to go down, and were compelled to give in to the Free Academy on the first inning, though they looked well on the face of their score. Davis, Sherry, Godwin played in good style, and the bowling was greatly improved. The following is the score:

FREE ACADEMY

FIRST INNINGS.

1. Wright c. Beebe b. Banning	12
2. Hallock b. Banning	4
3. Van Dusen c. Baker. b. Davis	22
4. Godwin b. Banning	8
5. Clark b. Davis	3
6. Kirkland b. Banning	0
7. Wilson leg b. wicket	3
8. Sherry c. Cutting, b. Muller	0
9. Fay b. Banning	0
10. Jennings b. Banning	0
11. Walker not out	3
Byes 2, leg byes 1	—
Total,	65

SECOND INNINGS.

1. Wright c. Cutting, b. Banning	3
2. Hallock b. Muller	6
3. Van Dusen, c. Baker b. Davis	0
4. Godwin b. Banning	8
5. Clark b. Banning	1
6. Kirkland b. Davis	0
7. Wilson run out	21
8. Sherry run out	0
9. Fay b. Banning	0
10. Jennings b. Davis	1
11. Walker c. Davis b. Banning	1
Byes	—
Total,	41

UNION CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

1. Davis b. Wright	6
2. Banning b. Wright	2
3. Leeds b. Kirkland	0
4. Baker run out	2
5. Beebe c. Godwin b. Kirkland	7
6. Gutting b. Kirkland	0
7. Montros c. Kirkland b. Wright	3
8. Muller b. Kirkland	0
9. Banks, not out	7
10. Beach c. Kirkland b. Wright	3
11. Church b. Wright	0
Byes 5, Wide Balls 10	15
Total,	45

SECOND INNINGS.

1. Davis b. Godwin	15
2. Banning b. Wright	3
3. Leeds b. Wright	0
4. Baker c. Walker b. Wright	6
5. Beebe c. Clark b. Kirkland	0
6. Montros Not out	2
7. Banks Not out	9
Total	35

SPARRING.

Harry Gribbin.

Harry Gribbin, we understand, intends giving a series of Sparring Exhibitions the present season, commencing in Brooklyn, New York, &c., and will then wend his way to Albany, Troy, and other places in this State. He will also visit Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., giving exhibitions at each of these cities. As an exponent of fistic science Harry has few superiors, and as a clever fellow, his conduct will vouch for that. The fraternity in those places where Harry exhibits, will lose nothing by putting him through.

Trial of Fire Engines.

The New Haven Fire Department had a trial of engines week before last for prizes. The first prize, a trumpet, was awarded to Neptune Company No. 6, for playing the highest stream, one hundred and seventy feet, in twelve seconds. The next prize, a silver pitcher, was awarded to No. 5, which played one hundred and fifty-seven feet in sixteen seconds. The third prize, also a silver pitcher, was awarded to No. 2, which played one hundred and fifty-six feet in eleven seconds.

Swimming for Five Cents.

A few days since a man crossed the Mississippi at the town of Chester, Ill., by swimming, for the sake of saving five cents ferriage!

THE TURF.

Ed. Eddy.

We received a few days since a beautiful lithographic drawing of the celebrated trotting horse, Ed. Eddy. The celebrity already attached to the performances of this nag, has rendered him a favorite with all lovers of the sports of the turf. The likeness is capital, and cannot be mistaken. Abbe and Yates, of No. 22 Beekman street, are the agents for the sale of this splendid print.

Flora Temple and Jack Waters.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, October 18—Trotting match, $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff named b. m. Flora Temple 1 1 1
D. Pfifer named b. g. Jack Waters.... 2 2 2
Time, 2:33—2:39—2:37.

UNION COURSE, Oct. 20.

The match between Mr. J. J. Bevin's roan gelding Tacony and Mr. J. Hall's Lantern, for $2,000—which was to take place this day on the Union Course did not come off, in consequence of the latter paying forfeit.

In order to afford some amusement for those who attended the track Joe Hustead and Tom contended for a Purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons. Joe Huested was distanced in the first heat. His owner not being satisfied with his performance, a match for $100 was subsequently made—mile heats—in which Joe retrieved his lost laurels by winning the stake in two straight heats.

The following is a summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I. Oct. 20, 1854—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle.

W. Woodruff names ro. g. Tacony.. Received forfeit.
J. Hall names b. g. Lantern..... Paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.

Purse, mile heats, best 3 in five to wagons.
H. Jones entered b. g. Tom..... 1
W. Peabody enters b. g. Joe Huested... dist.
Time—2:40.

SAME DAY.

Match $100, mile heats to wagons.
W. Peabody names b. g. Joe Husteed.. 1 1
H. Jones names b. g. Tom..... 2 2
Time—2:40—2:41

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Oct. 19.

$1000 MATCHES.

Two matches came off on the 19th, on the Union Course, L. I. The first was for $1,000—mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons, which was won in three straight heats by H. Jones' gray mare, Alice Grey, who was the favorite at 100 to 20 previous to the start. Both of the contending horses are well known on the road.

The second contest was between the gray mare Sontag and the brown gelding John Wands, for $1,000—mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons. The betting previous to the start was even, but after the first heat Sontag had the call at 100 to 10. She was declared the winner.

The following is a summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I. Oct. 19, 1854.

Match, $1,000—Mile Heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. Jones, names g m Alice Grey, - 1 1 1
G. Carey, names br m Dutchess, - 2 2 2
Time, 2.50—2.47¼—2.51.

SAME DAY.

Match $1,000—Mile Heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

W. Whelan, names g m Sontag, - 1 1 1
S. Hoagland, names br m John Wands, 2 2 2
Time, 2.43—2.39—2.42.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, came off Saturday afternoon, between b. g. J. Frear, and gr. g. Forget-me-not. The gray was the favorite at two to one, and there was a large amount of money lost on this race.

The following is the summary:

SATURDAY, Oct. 21.—Trotting Match, $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

Mr. Carey named b g Jake Frear, to 200 pound wagon, - - - 1 2 1 1
Mr. Pfifer named gr g Forget-me-not, in harness, - - - - 2 1 2 2
Time, 2.47¼—2.49—2.53½—2.47¼.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Oct. 19.

A trotting match, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons, came off on the 19th, between b. g. Jim and b. g. Tom Thumb, which was won by Jim in three straight heats. Tom Thumb was the favorite previous to the start, at two to one; but his backers, not having a very high opinion of him, on account of his condition, thought it prudent to keep their breeches pockets buttoned, and therefore did not fall very heavily.

A race against time followed the above, a gray horse being matched to trot three miles in nine minutes. The betting was dollars to shillings that time would win, but the horse performed the distance in 8:40 in good style, and the takers of the odds went away rejoicing.

Then followed a match for $200, mile heats in harness, between s. g. Reindeer and b. g. Tom Thumb, (not the one that trotted against Jim) which was a most exciting affair throughout. The first heat was well contested and trotted squarely by both horses; but darkness coming on before the second heat was started both horses ran the greater part of the distance, Reindeer winning by a length.

The following is a summary of the day's sport at the Centreville:—

THURSDAY, Oct. 19.—Trotting Match—$500 play or pay, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. Woodruff, named b g Jim, - - 1 1 1
Joel Conklin, named b g Tom Thumb, 2 2 2
Time—2.49—2.49½—2.49.

SAME DAY.

Trotting Match—$200, mile heats, in harness:—

Mr. Smith, named s g Reindeer, - - 1 1
Mr. Brown, named b g Tom Thumb, - 2 2
Time—2 48—2.39.

Trotting on the Centreville Course

According to announcement, a match came off on Tuesday afternoon on the Centreville Course, L. I., for $500, between Miller's Damsel and John Wand, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

The latter proved the better horse, although previous to the start, the Damsel was the favorite in the betting, at $100 to $60.

The following is a summary:

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., Oct. 24, 1854. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

Owner names br. g. John Wand, wagon and driver to weigh 300lbs. - 1 1 1
C. Carl names ch. m. Miller's Damsel, wagon and driver to weigh 395lbs. 2 2 2
Time, 2:42½—2:46—2:45.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I—Oct. 23

Purse $300 for pacing horses, best 3 in 5 in double harness.

W. Peabody enters bk. m. Isodora and g. b. Tom Wander..... 2 1
H. Woodruff enters s. g. Post Boy and ro. m. Lady Bevins..... 1 dis.
Time, 2:42—2:32.

UNION CORSE, L. I.—Oct. 23, 1854.

Match $2,000, best 3 in 5 in harness.

H. Woodruff names b. g. Jim..... 1 1 1
J. Whelpley names b. g. Tom Monroe.. 2 2 2
Time, 2.53½—2.47—2.46.

Washington Trotting Course.

PROVIDENCE, October 12, 1854.

Purse $100—mile heats 3 in 5 in Harness.

H. B. Billings, br. m. Lady Sherman, 1 0 2 dis.
D. Mac ch. g. Green Mountain Boy, 2 3 0 1 dis.
A. Carpenter bl. g. North Star..... 3 2 3 3 1
Time—2 47—2·50—2·50—2·52—2 57.

Championship of England.

TIPTON SLASHER AND HARRY BROOME.

ANDOVER, MASS., Oct. 16th.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*:—In your answer to a correspondent of week before last, you stated that Harry Broome is Champion of England. Now, as I happen to know something of both Broome and Slasher, allow me to make a correct statement of facts, from which it will be seen who is best entitled to the honor of wearing the belt. Some time early in the spring of '53, Slasher challenged Broome, the then champion; he could not refuse the challenge, but kept avoiding bringing it to a conclusion, until August, (I believe, but am not certain of dates) when Perry rubbed him so close, that he, Broome, agreed to meet Slasher at the office of Bell's Life, to make a match and sign articles. Slasher, who was extremely anxious for the fun, as he called it, of "slashing" Broome, was punctual to his appointment. Broome was not "thar," but Slasher was determined not to be made a fool of, so he left money and articles for Broome to cover and sign; Broome, finding that fight he must, finally signed articles and paid deposit, but I *suppose* he relented afterwards, for he gave up the championship to the best man in England. Of course Tipton received forfeit, and afterwards challenged any man in England to a trial of skill.—This challenge was not accepted. Now the conclusion I come to is that if Bill Perry is such a man that no one in England will fight him, he is of course, entitled to the belt. He claims it, his friends claim it for him, and I think the lovers of fair play, wherever they may be, or in what country, will say with one voice that Tipton Slasher is Champion of England.

I am acquainted with Slasher, and know him to be what the world acknowledges him, the best man in England.

By inserting the above in your widely circulated paper you will pay a just tribute to the best man England can produce, and oblige

Yours, truly,
TIPTON NIPTON.

We look upon Broome as the Champion of England from the fact that when Paddock offered to fight the Champion, the Slasher was dilatory in accepting the challenge, and Broome was the first to take up the gauntlet. The match now going on between Broome and Paddock is conceded by all to be a match for the Championship. The sporting journals of London so look upon it. The winner of the fight, therefore, will be the acknowledged Champion of England. If the Slasher were the rightful Champion, it would be folly for Paddock and Broome to fight for the office.

Business Notices.

Breezes from the North.

The chilling winds from the frozen regions of the North begin to give indications of what we may soon expect in the way of chapped hands, frosted feet, &c. Now, it will be remembered by many of our readers, that the remedy we indicated for the prevention of such troublesome complaints, last winter, proved of great value to all who chose to avail themselves of it. We cannot let this opportunity pass without again calling attention to the fact that Dr. GOURAUD'S celebrated Italian Chemical Soap is the only safe remedy that can be used for the prevention or removal of chaps, chafes, pimples, &c., &c., to which the skin is so susceptible, especially in cold weather. This desirable article can be had at 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

Just in Time.

If you wish to see a fine assortment of all the various styles of hats that have been introduced this season, let us recommend to your notice the stores of Messrs. RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham street, and corner of Chatham and Pearl. No matter what your taste may be, it is sure to be gratified at the above establishments. The deserved popularity of the Daguerreian Hat, invented and sold by Messrs. Rafferty & Leask, has placed those gentlemen in the front rank as manufacturers of desirable and beautiful hats. Of course our readers are already aware that a Daguerreian Likeness is given free to each purchaser. Now is the time to make a selection.

AMUSEMENTS.

Purdy's National Theatre.

A. H. Purdy.....Manager and Proprietor.

☞ Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Persons to Private Box, $1 each; Balcony Box, $8.

GRAND REOPENING!

During the recess, the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, re-painted, ornamented, carpeted, &c., and the Manager has no hesitation in asserting, that his NEW COMPANY is the best and most powerful company he has ever announced, as the following list will show:

MR. J. R. SCOTT.

Mr H A Perry, the young American Tragedian, who will appear for six nights only.
Mr H F Daly, from the American Museum.
Mr H Howard, from the Broadway Theatre.
Mr G L Fox, the best Comedian on the Stage.
Mr C W Taylor, the popular author and actor.
Wm Thompson, late of California.
Mr Hampton, from the Pittsburgh Theatre.
Mr J Turner, late of the Eastern Theatres.
Mr J Herbert, Mr G Lingard, Mr H Stone, Mr Terry, Mr Chas Toulmin, Mr Lyon, Mr J P Cline, Mr W Harris
Mrs H F Nichols, the universal favorite.
Miss A Hathaway, the celebrated Pantomimist and Versatile Actress.
Mrs W G Jones, the popular Actress and Vocalist.
Mrs N H Bannister, Mrs Wray, Miss Barber, Miss Hampton, Miss E Parker, Miss Tree, Mme Jeubilee, Miss A Thayer, Miss Bartlett, Miss Lefolle.

WHITE'S NEW ETHIOPIAN

OPERA HOUSE, 49 Bowery, OPPOSITE the Bowery Theatre. This is universally pronounced the most magnificent place of MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, &c., in America.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Patronized by the elite and fashion of this great metropolis. Doors open at 7—Performance commences at 8 o'clock. An entire CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

CHARLES WHITE,
Proprietor.
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Buckley's Minstrels,

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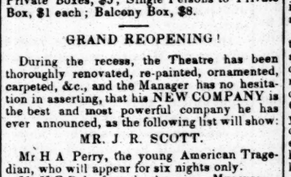
Buckley.....Properiotes
R. Bishop Buckley.....Musical Director
Admission.....25 cts
Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.
Burlesque Operas.

Anatomical Museum.

No. 300 Broadway.

A variety of curiosities, and wax representations of the different parts of the human form. Open day and Evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BALL COMMITTEES!



T. FRERE, 83 Nassau street, near Fulton, New York, would inform BALL COMMITTEES that he is now ready to exhibit to them his magnificent assortment of Fancy Papers and Cards, for Ball Circulars, Tickets, and Orders of Dancing, just imported from England, France, and Germany, as well as to his large and superb stock of the choicest American Patterns.

He holds himself at all times in readiness to execute, in the very best manner, at moderate prices, all COMMISSIONS FROM BALL COMMITTEES. Being a practical Engraver, on Copper, Steel, and Wood, any designs that may be required can be furnished in the finest style of the Arts.

All forms of wording for Invitations furnished gratuitously, thereby obviating all trouble to Committees in that particular. Appropriate Engravings for Military and Fire Companies, used without charge.

BALL COMMITTEES are cordially invited to call and inspect the stock, before making selections elsewhere. T. FRERE,
oc14 83 Nassau street.

Shoulder Hitters at the Scratch.

MORTIMER CARROLL'S Establishment in Hudson street. The great News, Book, and Stationere Store, 328 Hudson street, between Vandam and Charlton streets, New York, where you can get all the Daily Papers, and you are sure to find all the Sunday papers, and over one hundred different weeklies. I also have every new book or Magazine as soon as published. I also sell a fine article of Habana and Principe Segar. Papers put up for mailing. The Sporting CLIPPER, Bell's Life, London News, London Weekly Times, and every Sporting Book or paper always on hand. Make one grand rally, and rush for MORTIMER CARROLL'S News and Book Store, No. 328 Hudson street, New York. oct 28

NORTHERN LIGHT HOTEL

—AND—

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305 WEST STREET,
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Lodging by the Night or Week.

Open from 6 to 1 A. M.
MILLER & WALNUT,
Oct. 7, 1854. Proprietors.

JOHN W. REA,

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ALE AND CHOP HOUSE,

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—Dealer in—
Newspapers of all descriptions, Novels and cheap publications.
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COOPER HOUSE SALOON,

NO 334 BROADWAY,
near Anthony Street, New-York.
BY J. A. WALNUT,
Formerly of "Love and Let Love."

OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

8th Avenue and 42d Street.

THE PROPRIETOR BEGS TO INFORM HIS friends and the public that he has fitted up a large room with all kinds of amusements for their accommodation; consisting of two Shuttle Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Skittles, and the old English Game of Knock-em-downs, &c., &c. Old and new Ales and Porter of the first quality always on draught; fine Brandies, Wines, and Cigars. The Odds-and-Ends Harmonie Society meet here once a week. oc.21

Just in Time.

If you wish to see a fine assortment of all the various styles of hats that have been introduced this season, let us recommend to your notice the stores of Messrs. RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham street, and corner of Chatham and Pearl. No matter what your taste may be, it is sure to be gratified at the above establishments. The deserved popularity of the Daguerreian Hat, invented and sold by Messrs. Rafferty & Leask, has placed those gentlemen in the front rank as manufacturers of desirable and beautiful hats. Of course our readers are already aware that a Daguerreian Likeness is given free to each purchaser. Now is the time to make a selection.

WANTED!

BY THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, 1000 agents, to engage in a light and respectable employment, in which, although they will undoubtedly earn a great deal more, they will be guaranteed fifty dollars per month, for the first six or twelve months. On the receipt of one dollar, a specimen of the article with full instructions, will be sent to their address; for which purpose it is requested that they write their address plainly. No attention paid to letters in which the money has not been sent.
Address O. P. BROWN,
No. 19 Spruce st., New York.

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS.

RAFFERTY & LEASK

are selling their beautiful Drab, Beaver, and Pearl Felt Hats at their usual low prices of $3 and $ 4; and in addition giving each Customer his likeness in his hat, free of charge. They are the only Hatters in the U. S. that can do this. RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl Streets.

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TAKING of lands for a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh Avenues, in the City of New York:

To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants and other persons, in any manner, by judgment, decree, or otherwise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands or premises above mentioned, or any part thereof:

Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal, in the above entitled proceeding, at their office, No. 293 Broadway, third story, front room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on any day [Sundays excepted] on or prior to the 21st day of October next, and to produce the evidences of your title or interest therein. In default whereof, and in case the persons entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissionert, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners.

It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day consistent with a proper examination, and due regard to the rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued.

Dated New York, September 1, 1854.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE,
DANIEL DODGE,
Commissioners.

ROBERT J. DILLON, *Counsel to the Corporation.*

N. B. All papers published in the city of New York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings. Sept. 9.

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MR. M. KILFOIL respectfully announces to his patrons and friends that he has re-opened his Dancing and Waltzing Academy, at NATIONAL HALL, Forty-fourth street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, being the best and most elegant Hall in the upper part of the city, with waxed floor, and having the best accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen. The days and evenings for tuition will be Wednesdays and Saturdays.

He also opened an Academy on Monday evening, September 25th, at UNION HALL, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-second street. It has been fitted up expressly for Dancing. The accommodations are excellent, the location most eligible, and stages and railroad cars are passing every second. Days and evenings of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays.

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A QUADRILLE PRACTICE, for the benefit of all the pupils, after 9 o'clock on the evenings of tuition.

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PROF. J WOODMAN HART

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HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

BY AN AMATEUR.

[CONTINUED.]

This complaint is almost invariably confined to the hind legs, and, for my own part, I have never in my life noticed it, except on two occasions, to occur before. These were in the case of a brewer's horse, which I saw several years ago in a dray, lifting one fore leg as high again as the other, and battering the ground with it at a tremendous rate; and I have since remarked a thorough-bred horse with similar action of one fore leg, with this curious exception, that it only occurred now and then—for instance, for five or ten paces in walking a few hundred yards. When both hind legs are slighty and similarly affected with string-halt, a horse has the appearance of having particularly good action behind; and as a dealer will not fail to be loud in his praises of this peculiar style of going, a raw hand may very readily be made to admire what is really a fault. If, however, the question should be asked whether he has not string-halt, the answer is ready cut and dried: "Yes, Sir, *I* should think he has—string-halt in all four legs; for *I* never sees a horse that can pick 'em up like him. Vy, Sir, I'll bet a wager as I'll make him pick his teeth with his fore feet if I takes him up with the curb." Now as a horse with string-halt behind, and that can "pick his teeth" with his fore legs, must have pretty high action (which, by-the-bye, is very generally admired,) his sale at a pretty long figure is the natural result; and his new master may afterwards find out that his action behind is a fault, and that he cannot pick his teeth quite so cleverly as his owner's pocket. It must not be forgotten also that a horse with string-halt will not show the complaint nearly so much after he has been exercised, and got warm, as when he is first led out of the stable; consequently if you think of purchasing a horse with this complaint, you should always see him when he is first backed, and not after he has been ridden for some time. Now this peculiar action of string-halt, although unsightly, and possibly arising from some nervous affection, is not really of any very serious detriment to a horse in his work. I have seen as good hunters with this complaint as any I have ever known; and a racer called "Guildford," who won several times, had it. I think, to a greater extent than any other horse that has ever fallen under my notice, as he absolutely kicked his belly, or very nearly so, at every step he took. The action of string-halt does not interfere much with a horse's gallop, and, therefore, is not of so much consequence in a hunter, if otherwise good, as in a hackney.

Having examined a horse you have an idea of buying thus far, you are next to proceed to consider and test the all-important point of the wind and breathing generally. This is an affair requiring a good deal of experience and careful observation, and must not be done in a hurry. There are several different complaints affecting the air-passages, with which it is absolutely necessary to be acquainted before you attempt to buy a horse on your own judgment.—The principal of these are "broken-wind," "roaring," "whistling," and "piping," to which I shall take the liberty of adding another, which I must denominate "gulping," as I know no other term by which I can better express it. I shall not attempt to offer any explanation of the cause of this extraordinary trick, which has never yet been noticed by any one, but have only to say, that I have met with two horses, that on being ridden fast, appeared every now and then to give a sort of convulsive gulp, somewhat approaching to hiccough; and as neither of them was remarked for good wind, it is not impossible that this singular noise may have been the precursor of some more serious evil. As I neither purchased the one nor the other, I cannot say whether they eventually turned out decidedly unsound in the wind; nor should I like to hazard the experiment of buying a horse with this habit, to call it by no worse name, at a sound price.

Dealers always judge of a horse's wind by the sound of the cough, which they produce by pinching the windpipe just behind the jaw. If a horse, on being treated in this way, give one long shrill cough, his wind is supposed to be good; but if, on the other hand, his cough be short, hollow, easily excited by gently pressing the windpipe, and frequently repeated, he is set down, and justly, as having unsound lungs. With respect to the first criterion, however, there is this to be observed, that although it may not be a bad one to commence your diagnosis by, you should always make the horse cough yourself, and not trust to a dealer to do it as these gentry, by forcibly compressing the sides of the larynx or windpipe with one hand and the forefinger of the other, frequently contrive that the horse shall cough while the windpipe is kept in this state, and the air, then rushing through a very small aperture, makes the shrill noise which is esteemed a sign of good wind. This, however, is not always to be done, and a broken-winded horse will, after all pressure is removed, continue to cough short—much in the way that a sheep with unsound lungs may be heard to cough on a cold night—and thus make his malady manifest. If, however, you should be satisfied with the noise made on coughing, proceed next to examine the motion of the flanks in breathing. If the horse's belly swell out, and then contract, equably and regularly, his wind will probably be found good; but if, on inspiration, the retraction of the belly and flanks appear as it were to stop before it is completed, and then to be forcibly continued, the flanks being very much drawn in, and the borders of the serrated muscles of the ribs rendered very apparent, the horse is probably either absolutely broken-winded, or at least what is called "touched in the wind," which means a minor degree of the same complaint. A really broken-winded horse will generally make some noise like panting or blowing when ridden fast, but there are many horses that are slightly touched in the wind that are perfectly competent to do a good deal of work not requiring rapid motion. When you have examined the state of the wind in the manner I have pointed out, you may next proceed to determine whether your horse be a roarer, whistler, or piper. For this purpose place him against a wall, or one side of his stall, take hold of his bridle or headstall near his mouth, and hold his head high, then suddenly give him a smart punch in the ribs with your doubled fist, or strike him three or four times under the belly sharply with a stick, and if he gives a grunt at each blow he is a roarer; whereas, if, after jumping about from the blows he receives, you hear him sobbing as it were, and drawing his breath quickly, the chance is he is a piper or whistler.—Some people use these two terms synonymously, while others again employ them as denoting different degrees of the same complaint, distinguished only by the peculiarity of the noise made in each. I believe the sobbing horse to be the piper, and suppose him to be worse than the horse which merely seems to blow hard on going fast. Some horses have a trick of making a noise with their nostrils, like a very loud purring, at every stroke of their gallop. This must by no means be mistaken for whistling, which merely resembles, but in a greater degree, the very hard breathing of some people who all but snore in their sleep, or who have a violent cold in the head. Now you will occasionally find horses, that from ossification of the cartilages at the top of the windpipe (arising possibly from this tube being constantly and violently compressed by dealers essaying their wind), or from the sensibility of these parts being greatly diminished, cannot be made to cough at all. Some roarers are of this kind, and where you find this to be the case, you must e'en trust to the other symptoms of unsound wind, and to a good rattling gallop, where you can get one, as a test of good or bad lungs. Roaring is not a disease of the lungs, but generally proceeds from some change in the structure of the windpipe as ulcers of that part, and constriction of some portion of the tube from permanent thickening of the lining membrane consequent upon inflammation. Hence numbers of horses turn roarers after having had the influenza or distemper, which has been so prevalent at certain seasons for some years. Sometimes a horse that roars in a very slight degree will not grunt on being struck; in which case you must make a man gallop him smartly, and then pull him short up close to you without giving him time to recover his wind. On listening attentively you will soon be able to detect any impediment to his breathing freely. Some horses have been said to have been cured of roaring by keeping their heads constantly tied up very high; but whether this be true or not I will not pretend to say. In a recent case of thickening of the lining membrane of the windpipe, I can conceive that such a mode of treatment, by disgorging the blood-vessels of the affected part, may be beneficial; but as I believe that no remedy whatever has yet been found generally successful in this complaint, my advice is never to purchase a roarer in the hope of curing him. I have also heard of horses on whom the operation of tracheotomy—which consists in making an artificial opening into the windpipe—has obviated the effects of roaring; but I believe these cases to be very rare, and their good effects probably greatly exaggerated, as most people are prone to laud whatever is extraordinary. Besides the very existence of such an opening exposes the horse to the danger of inhaling small and light substances, as hay seeds, dust, &c., which, by irritating the lungs, may occasion a disease worse than that for which the operation was practised. It may not be amiss here to mention that a low dealer who sends a roarer up to auction, where they take them in on the morning of sale, will give him a quantity of shot mixed together with tallow, and this, extraordinary as it may appear, and difficult as it is to account for physiologically, will prevent the horse from showing the usual symptoms of roaring for some hours, probably until the shot pass into the intestines.

I have now to notice another complaint or trick, whichever it may be called, which is termed "crib-biting." This is a most abominable habit, tending constantly to make a horse look poor and washy, and causing all his owner's pains to end in disappointment. Veterinary surgeons are unanimously of opinion that, in crib-biting, a horse sucks in and swallows a vast quantity of wind by which he inflates the stomach and intestines. I confess I am not altogether prepared to subscribe to this opinion. A horse, when crib-biting, lays hold of his manger with his teeth, and holding on by them, contracts the abdominal muscles, and makes a singular noise in his throat, which is supposed to be occasioned by his gulping down air; but it appears to me much more probable that wind is expelled by this manœuvre, and that the distention of the stomach by gas generated there through weakness of that organ, and consequently indigestion, is the primary cause of a habit by which the stomach is temporarily relieved of the oppression it experiences. I have mentioned this view of the matter to one or two members of the Veterinary College, whose objection to it has been, that, if my opinion were correct, a horse could not by crib-biting distend his intestines. To this argument I do not yield an assent; for if it be true that a crib-biter really fills his stomach and bowels with wind (which I cannot say I have ever witnessed, though I have frequently heard it asserted,) I see no reason why a habit which tends to increase the weakness and irritability of the most sensitive viscus of the body—the stomach—may not produce an increased quantity of gas in it, which it is well known is secreted in an extremely short space of time, and thus account for that distention which is said to occur.

According to my view of the case (which I have entertained for many years,) improper diet, or too great a quantity of food, or natural weakness of the intestines, are the origin of crib-biting; and unfortunately it is a habit which, once acquired, is extremely difficult to cure. There is no trick that annoys or displeases me so much as this. I am naturaly prone to give a good deal of my attention to horses, and superintend everything that is done for them, the reward of which *surveillance* is that my horses have always been in good condition; but a determined crib-biter sets all your care at nought: you give him the best food, in small quantities at a time—you let him have salt to lick when he pleases—you perhaps give him tonics, and bestow upon him in clothing, grooming, bandaging, moderate exercise, and in all other ways that you can devise for his benefit, all the care and nursing that is lavished on a spoilt child; and, to reward your pains, you have a faint-hearted, tucked-up, washy devil, that looks, after a day's work, as though he belonged to some gipsy, and had just been taken off a common. Such a brute is really not worth his keep, unless you can cure him of his propensity, when his condition will probably improve.

Various remedies have been put in practice for the cure of crib-biting; among the most common of which is that of buckling a strap pretty tightly round the throat, and to the under part of this strap is frequently affixed a piece of iron, which pricks the horse on his laying hold of his manger. As this strap must, however, be removed when the horse is fed—a time when he is most apt to indulge in his habit—it is merely a preventitive so long as it is used, but does not make him forego the trick altogether. The only effectual plan that I am aware of for curing a crib-biter, or rather *some* crib-biters, is the following:—Turn him into a loose box without any rack or manger, and if possible without any projection that he can possibly lay hold of, and put on him a muzzle made with thin but strong plates of iron round the mouth. A movable manger must be brought for him when he is fed; but at this time there will be no necessity whatever for removing the muzzle, as he will very soon learn to take his food as well with it on as off. The bars of the muzzle must run from the nose to the jaw, and not transversely, otherwise they will serve as a *point d'appui* for crib-biting. With some horses it is sufficient to cover the manger with a sheep skin, the woolly side being undermost, and to saturate it with tar-water. The expedient, although occasionally successful, will not avail in every case, and when it fails the muzzle is the only plan to be depended on.

Together with this mechanical contrivance, those remedies which tend to improve the tone of the stomach and bowels must be employed. I shall not here dilate upon these means of cure, but shall reserve what I have to say upon this subject for that portion of my *opusculum* wherein I shall treat of "Stable Management" in general.

I have now to speak of *blemishes about the legs* of various descriptions. Those most frequently met with are broken knees and marks of cauterisation. A badly broken knee never fails to leave a mark, and very generally some swelling, by which it is easily detected; but there are cases where the hurt received has been so slight that scarcely any scar is observable. In these last cases, however, the hair growing over the injured part almost always is slightly curled, and, where you observe this appearance, take up the horse's leg, bend the knee and rub the hair back, when you will frequently be able to detect a scar which various applications, as ointments of different colors, may have contributed to conceal. Some horses in falling may receive scars on the nose and some part of the head; but these are such inveterate tumblers as generally to leave pretty evident proofs of their propensity to kiss Mother Earth without giving you much trouble to seek for them. This fault sometimes becomes a habit, and may arise from a bad formation of the shoulders and fore legs, from bad riding, bad action, or tender feet; but when a horse breaks his knees purely by accident, of course an endless variety of causes may produce such a catastrophe. You must remark, when the scar is very slight, and you disregard it, whether the horse be weak on his fore legs—that is, if the knees and fetlocks appear to bend and give way under him, and if his legs be puffy and show much signs of work. You must then examine the formation of the foot, and look also if he have had a trush (of which I shall speak presently) rotten frogs, or any other sign of tender feet, which may have occasioned him to tumble. Examine afterwards his action, and see if there be anything in that to account for his fall; and wherever you find the fault to exist, attribute the accident to that and that only, without paying the very slightest regard to the account which the dealer will never fail to give of it, provided he find that he cannot bully you into the belief that the horse has never broken his knees at all.

Whenever you find fault with a horse, a dealer's first care is to put forward an opinion completely opposite to yours, to see if you know anything about the matter. Thus if you say, "I think this horse turns his toes *in*, and is hollow-backed;" it is ten to one but the reply is, "Turns 'em *in*, do you? well *I* thinks now, if anything, he turns 'em *out*; and as for being hollow-backed, he is no more hollow-backed than you are; but his rump's so preciously covered with muscle that he may seem so to them that isn't a judge." Of course, if you are not in the habit of dealing with these gentry, you think a horse-jockey's judgement must be as good as your own, and you are therefore disposed to give way a little; so that a medium being drawn between the two opinions, the horse neither turns his toes in nor out, but stands pretty straight; and if his back appear a little hollow, it is not sufficiently so to be called a fault. So with respect to broken knees, the accounts of the accidents are various. If you want a horse for harness or the road, "he is a mettlesome nag, and struck his knee agin the manger while he was being cleaned:" if for a hunter, "he jist touched the top of a turnpike gate or a six feet wall, that Jem Somebody, when he was drunk, rid him over at night for a wager." If you really are a good judge of a horse, never ask any questions at all respecting one you are examining; and if the dealer perceive that you go scientifically to work in this matter, you will have the full history of your nag respecting every blemish and fault which you appear to criticise without the trouble of asking anything about him.—Having heard, but at the same time paid no attention to the owner's oratory, which flows as glibly as that of a rare-e-showman, draw your own conclusion respecting that of the horse, and either say he will not suit you, or, if you are in doubt upon that point, take care to have a good trial ere you put him in your stable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CANDLISH AND TAYLOR.—These well known oarsmen of Newcastle-on-Tyne have entered into articles of agreement to row a right-away scullers race, for £10 a side. The distance to be rowed is from the High Level Bridge, Newcastle, to the point known as the Head of the Meadows, and the race is fixed to take place on Monday, the 16th of October. £3 a side have been already staked, and the final deposit of £7 a side is to be made on the Saturday prior to the race.

Levett vs. Time.

The match in which John Levett undertook to run 21 miles in two hours at Turner's enclosed ground, West Derby road, Liverpool, did not take place on Monday, owing to Levett being ill.—Monday week has been the day named for the attempt to be made.—[*Bell's Life, Sept.* 24.

"BOB, DID YOU ever go to the gold mines?" "Yes." "What did you dig?" "I dug 'out,' as quick as the Lord would let me." If some other people had followed Bob's example, we might have had less gold—but we are quite sure we would not have had half so much rheumatism.

Great Hurdle Race at New Orleans.

True to the instincts of a people very fond of all sports, and especially those of the turf, we are annually and constantly introducing and domesticating here some new style of amusements, especially such as savor of the soil. The latest, and about the most laughable, is hurdle racing—an English sport of recent importation—not yet thoroughly understood, but in a chrysalis and immature state.

On Sunday last a hurdle race came off over the Metairie, which was attended by a great many people and a great deal of sport. There were, originally, eight entries, that dwindled down, before the start—either by reason of want of confidence or fears of bad horsemanship—to half the number. Four animals only appeared at the tap of the drum, and proceeded to go through a series of high and lofty walking such as was never seen before and will not shortly hereafter. The science of the thing evidently was not understood either by horses or riders, and both went through the race and the hurdles with a consummate looseness and confounded vengeance.

Our report, that should have appeared yesterday morning, was overlaid and mislaid. We are, therefore, unable to say which animal went *through* the first hurdle first, but through they went in nearly every instance—both riders and men mistaking the hurdles for obstructions, and bound to clear the track of obstructions at all events and any cost. One creature of Irish extraction, felt bound to "cap the climax," and accordingly fell prone on the last hurdle of the last mile and stuck there; the others came gallantly home, scratched and bleeding, galled and wounded, from repeated contests with the timber. Our report will tell the *dis*-order in which they came. The Lord only knows the means how hurdle racing may become a great thing here in the course of time and with diligent application—of talent and raw hides. As yet, we prefer the legitimate sports and slow posting. Not to keep every one on the rack, we append a summary:—

SUNDAY, Sept. 24, 1854—Hurdle Race, Purse $50, Mile heats, over four hurdles, 3½ feet high, each mile.

B. Riley's ch m Anna	-	4 1 1
J. Slack's b g Flying Dutchman	-	1 2 2
J. Coulin's b g Haraaway	-	2 4 3
B. Berry's b m Widow Machree (tumbled down)	-	3 3

Time, 2:11—2:09—2:03.

[*N. O. Crescent.*

Foot Racing at Norwich.

On Monday and Tuesday last the second one mile handicap foot race at Norwich took place on the Old Cricket Ground. The weather was unfavourable on both days, nevertheless, a goodly number of the right sort assembled. Much disappointment was evinced at the non-appearance of Hospool, Pudney, and two or three other crack pedestrians, who had promised to run, but never entered an appearance. The sum offered for competition was £30; the first man to have £20, the second £5, the third £3, and the fourth £2.

On the first day the competitors, 18 in number, were divided into four lots, the winners of which contested the final heat on the second day. The first lot consisted of six, viz:—Robert Fromow of Norwich, 45 yards; James Stainer of London, 50; George Clarke of Yarmouth, 90; William Paul of Costessy, 100; Alfred Milner of Sheffield, 115; and William Daniels of Norwich, 130. The race after the first round lay between Paul, Fromow, and Stainer, and some excellent running was exhibited. In the third round Paul gave in, and the race was entirely between Fromow and Stainer, the former of whom won by about 20 yards. Time, 4min. 36sec.

The second comprised John Ghent of Norwich, 95 yards start; William Waller of Stoke, 100; William Bates of Norwich, 120; and George Newman of Norwich, 120. This was the best race of the day. In the first round Ghent, who started off at a rapid pace, passed Waller, but in the second Waller regained his position, and at the commencement of the last round increased his advantage, gaining at the same time on Newman. When about 250 yards from the winning-post, both he and Newman made desperate efforts, which ended in Newman's winning by about five yards. Time, 4min. 33sec.

The third were as follows:—Robert Bunn of Norwich, 15 yards start; D. Catterman of Norwich, 120; John Gambia (a negro), 130; and John Sands of Norwich, 135. From the start it was evident that Bunn could do as he pleased, and he won easily by at least 100 yards. Sands gave in in the second round, and Gambia followed his example. Time, 4min. 40sec.

The fourth lot consisted of four, viz: William Walker of Worksop, 10 yards start; James Mace of Norwich, 85; Benjamin Clarke of Norwich, 130; and Thomas Goff of Norwich, 135. Goff was the victor. Time 4min. 35sec.

The second day's sport commenced with a race between the second best men of the previous day, for the sum of £5, which was thus divided:—First man £3, second £1 10s, third 10s.—The competitors were James Stainer, 50 yards start; William Waller 100; D. Catteman 120, and William Walker 10 This was an excellent race, and from the first was between Walker and Waller. The latter started at a tremendous pace, and easily passing Catteman, kept up his speed for nearly three quarters of a mile, when it was "bellows to mend" with him. Here Walker put on the steam, passed him, and won in style by some 40 yards. Time, 4min. 29sec.

Half an hour had scarcely elapsed before the bell rang for the winners on the previous day to take their respective positions. Their names were Robert Bunn, 15 yards start; Richard Fromow 45, George Newman 120, and Thomas Goff 135. All seemed determined to win, and a gallant struggle was expected. Goff was decidedly the favourite, Fromow being by most persons considered to be too weak to pull through.—At starting each man went off at the top of his speed, and for the first thirty of the mile little, if any, difference was observable in their relative positions. However, when about half a mile of the ground had been gone over, Goff was passed by Newman, but in a few seconds he regained his position, and considerably increased his distance. At the middle of the third round the race became of the most exciting description as each man increased his speed. Fromow made almost superhuman efforts, passed Newman, and, when about 150 yards from the winning-post, caught Goff, between whom a desperate struggle for precedence took place, which ended in Fromow's winning by about five yards. Bunn was a very good third, and Newman not a bad fourth. The men were greatly distressed at the end of the race, which was ran in 4min 28sec.

Election Notice.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }

Albany, August 10, 1854.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY of New York.—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit.

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour.

A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh; and

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms:

All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 5th, and 8th wards, in the city of New York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th, and the 14th wards of the city of New York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 7th and 13th wards in New York, and the city of Williamsburgh, in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 11th, 15th, and 17th wards in New York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 9th, 16th, and 20th wards in New York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 12th, 18th and 19th wards in New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Sixteen Members of Assembly;

A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;

A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;

A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;

A Mayor, in place of Jacob A. Westervelt;

A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;

A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinkney, appointed to fill vacancies.

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt;

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 12th, 19th, and 22d wards;

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 16th and 20th wards.

Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
New York, Aug. 14, 1854. }

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ORSER,
Sheriff of the city and county of New York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 1, chapter 6, title 3d, article 3d, part 1st, page 140.

JOHN ORSER, *Sheriff.*

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established in 1832, *by Dr. George W. Bond, in Orchard street, New York,*

For the Cure of Venereal Disease in all its forms.

If you are unfortunate, and want to be cured and left in sound health, come to me; I am saving hundreds monthly. My father's reputation and my wonderful success will satisfy any person there is no humbug about this. Those that doubt, let them come and see for themselves, and if I don't do all I say I can, I will make them a present of $25 to go where they think they can do better. I use nothing that is injurious to the system, but use medicines that will strengthen a person, and leave them in sound health in the shortest possible time; and but one charge made in all cases, to make a perfect cure.

MY VEGETABLE STRENGTHENING BITTERS is a speedy and permanent cure for all weakness of the organs of generation, and for that terrible affliction, Nocturnal Seminal Emissions. It has not, in a single instance, failed to effect a radical cure, where it has been tried

It has no equal in the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Palpitation of the Heart, and for all diseases incident to Females—Fluor Albus or Whites, and at the turn of life they give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Office arranged so that persons never meet going in or out. I have private rooms for each person. Medicines carefully put up and sent to all parts of the United States, with advice and full directions.

GEO. R. BOND, M.D.,
Son and Successor to Dr. George W. Bond.

Office corner of Orchard and Grand sts., over the shoe store, New York. Entrance, No. 65 Orchard street. Office open day and evening. Principal Depot for the sale of the Vegetable Strengthening Bitters, 77 Suffolk street, New York; and for sale at all drug stores throughout the city. Price $1 per bottle. oc14

PERHAM AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

THIRD MONSTER GIFT ENTERprise, in connection with the Exhibitions of his magnificent and immense Mirror of North and South America, the exhibitions of which commence on Monday evening, May 1st.

100,000 Tickets only, at $1 each will be sold. Each purchaser of a Ticket for the Admission of Four Persons to the Exhibition, presented with a numbered Certificate, entitling the holder to One Share in the following 100,000 Gifts:

A FARM, located in Harrison Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and within 15 miles of Philadelphia. It embraces over 100 *acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with Dwelling, Barns, and other necessary out-houses, in good repair. There is a large orchard of choice fruits. A fine water-power and good stone quarry are on the premises, the latter of which is the only one in the neighborhood, and on it the country in the immediate vicinity depend for public purposes. Title indisputable. Valued at* - - $16,000

(Any information in regard to the Farm can be obtained of Belan Redfield, tenant on the premises.)

A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest,	-	-	5,000
2	"	"	2,000
10	"	"	1,000
2	"	$500 *each*	1,000
10	"	100 "	1,000
The celebrated Trotting Mare "Lilly Dale," who can trot, in harness, a mile in 2:40—*valued at*	-	-	1,500
5 *Rosewood Pianos, valued at* $500 *each,*			2,500
5 "	"	300 "	1,500

(A portion of the Pianos are T. Gilbert & Co's celebrated Æolians, Specimens to be seen at the store of Horace Waters, 333 *Broadway, others of Hallet, Davis & Co's splendid instruments, to be seen at J. E. Gould's Piano and Music Store,* 163 *Chesnut street, Philadelphia.)*

The splendid series of Paintings known as the "Mirror of New England and Canadian Scenery," and now realizing a handsome income by its Exhibitions in the East—valued at - - - 22,000

3 *light and beautiful Carriages,* $225 *each,*	-	-	675
10 *Gold Watches,*	$100 *each,*		1,000
40 "	50 "		2,000
100 " *Pens and Cases,*	5 "		500
5000 " *Pencils,*	3 "		15,000
94,819 *pieces of choice, popular and fashionable Music,* 25 *cts. each,*	-		23,705
100,000 Gifts,			Valued at $96,380

In order to ensure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. Perham proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together on Thursday evening, June 22d, 1854, (or sooner, if all the tickets are sold—due notice of which will be given,) at some suitable place hereafter to be designated, and appoint a Committee of Five Persons, who may dispose of the property in such manner as the Shareholders, in general meeting, shall direct; the Committee giving good and sufficient bonds, if required by the Shareholders, for the faithful performance of the duties required of them.

All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be addressed JOSIAH PERHAM, Academy Hall, 663 Broadway, New York. If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned, at our expense for postage. Correspondents will please write distinctly their name, residence, County and State, to prevent errors.

OFFICES FOR SALE OF TICKETS.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway.

HOWE'S COUGH CANDY STORE, 166 Chatham street.

LOVEJOY'S, HOWARD'S, and MERCHANTS' Hotels.

CATTEL'S DRUG STORE, Fulton street, Brooklyn

SURE CURES AT SMALL COST.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, and the infallible remedies for certain diseases. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York, nowhere else. Universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, for the amazing cures they have performed in the worst cases, after all other aid had miserably failed those afflicted.

Now used for the above virulent disease, and its disastrous train of symptoms, with a success that astonishes the faculty; far surpassing the tardy operation of other remedies, at the same time that they are also milder than those upon the system itself. The reason is that they exert their whole force upon the disease, which is compelled to give way at once, and the patient suffers nothing, as in other instances, from the remedy that relieves him. Thence the fact that these are now approved above all others.

For certainty and celerity they are unapproached, and for an entire eradication of the subtle seeds of venereal disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Tested we might almost say in millions of cases, and found to be the only reliable anchor.

While these are an immediate cure for the slighter affections, they are a remedy to which the aggravated forms, as difficult to cure by other treatment as a consumption is, yield easily, and indeed at once. The patient has no more difficulty than with a sore finger, instead of being the prey of a loathsome and continually corroding malady. $1 per vial with a book.

Newark, N. J., July 7th, 1853.

DR. WARE: Sir—I had tried the medicines prescribed by seven different physicians before I applied to you. Your medicines cured me in five days. I can never discharge my obligations to you. W. I.

Upwards of 10,000 cases like the above could be referred to. Others talk Dr. Ward's cures. No failures. His charges are moderate, only for the medecine, $15 to guarantee a cure of Gonorrhœa. The same for curing Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, General Debility Impotence, &c.—Those who cannot afford so much, inclose $10, $5, or $1, according to their ability. $1 per vial. Packages sent to all parts of the world. An answer returned the moment a letter is received, medicines accompanying, all contained in a strong box.

A CURE FOR A CERTAIN DISEASE IMMEDIATELY!—By the newly discovered astounding and unparalleled remedies, the most important Medical Invention relative to the Disorders of Modern Times. Admitted to the most wonderful contributions of science to the cure of disease. DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, and other amazing remedies. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York; nowhere else. Now universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, as the easiest, safest, and speediest remedies discovered for those diseases; cure in 12 hours, if the disease is recent, and never requires more than a few days. To terminate and eradicate thoroughly the most obstinate and protracted discharges from the Urethra, no matter how long its continuance or what may have been tried previously.

These Medicines have been hailed by thousands as the greatest boon to humanity. Married persons in this predicament, especially, and all anxious for a cure, are by these Incomparable Remedies, certain of obtaining the same without any delay. A cure guaranteed by their means. Practical directions accompany the Remedies. A Scientific description of the disease is enclosed. $1 per bottle with a book.

TO INCLUDING SUCH AS HAVE RECOURSE TO THE UNFORTUNATE! If you have contracted a certain disease, do not delay a moment, but come, send or write to Dr. Ward, 50 Canal street, New York City. If you want to make sure of a cure, come, send or write. If you are poor, nevertheless, come, send, or write.

In a week after receiving the medicines, my patients write. Dear Doctor, accept my warm felt thanks; your medicines have cured me; they are delightful as well as certain. No danger of discovery by having the remedies sent, as (unless otherwise ordered) they are directed to be kept at the depot till called for. Within one, two or three days after writing to us, according to the distance from New York, the patient will be certain of receiving our reply, and the remedies to cure him at the same time. Then the afflicted will rejoice. The medicines are secure, packed in a box, and make a compact and portable package, strong, not liable to damage or to excite curiosity. If anything is broken or damaged, by carriage, (which, however, very rarely happens) I invariably make it good when informed of it. No delay in receiving an answer. Distance makes no difference. I cure more than 20,000 every year in different cities, and they all receive their medicines through the mails or by express. Ample directions accompany each remedy and article to be used, so that no mistake can be made.

Patients are requested to be concise, and a the same time minute in the relation of their sexual cases, stating age, the disease, and its duration and symptoms, whether any treatment has been adopted, &c., &c. Out of thousands of letters sent to us annually, by mail, no one case carried to our knowledge. Money enclosed in letters is perfectly safe, and is sure to reach us. Letters should be post-paid, and directed to Dr. Thomas Ward, No. 50 Canal street, one door from Broadway, New York.

VICTIMS OF DISEASE.

YOU CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL IN the selection of a physician or a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience and that possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a physician is Dr. Hunter, he lays his claims on the following facts, which can be proven at any moment,

He has been in active practice over 25 years, in this city, and has established the Hunterian Dispensary, 3 Division street, in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of certain diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time, to this branch of medecine only. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, is a medecine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virtus of this dreaful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring.

It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any medecine of any kind ever brought before the public—knowing that unless they deter the fortunate from obtaining it, their prospects for patronage is gone. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is required to sign a register of names, or asked who or what he is. Doctor Hunter's business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but the patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of a city life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who had been unsuccessfully treated by other Physicians, than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over. apr15 3m

MEDICAL ADVICE.

AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—ELEVENTH Edition, 340 pages, cloth; with nearly seventy-five colored engravings—representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female; the most complete and practical work on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the male and female sexual systems ever published, with the latest experiments and discoveries in Reproduction. It illustrates anatomically and fully with the plates everything pertaining to the male and female genital systems; with a full description of the causes, symptoms and most certain mode of cure, of all the infirmities and diseases to which they are liable from the secret habits of youth, and excesses of maturer age, as involuntary loss of Semen and Impotency, and innocent or unforeseen affections, and those resulting from contraction, as Syphilis, (Primary and Constitutional,) Conorrhœa or Blenorrhagia, (Clap) Gleet, Strictures, &c., &c., with numerous certificates of the most unparalleled cures ever performed. Every person, both married and single, should read this work.

Sold by Stringer & Townsend, Dewitt & Davenport; Charles Ring, 192 Barclay-street; Griffith, 374 Grand-street; Chambers, 576 Hudson street; also, at No. 1 Vesey-street, New York; by L. D. Jones, 54 Warren-street, Trenton, New-Jersey; and, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-street, corner of Broadway, New York, formerly from Paris and London, and by country booksellers generally. Price $1, mailed free of postage to any address, securely sealed. Agents wanted in every town. The author cures all the diseases treated on in the work, at his old office, 42 Reade street, corner of Broadway, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening, [Sundays excepted.] N. B.—Not the Drug Store. Address box 844, New-York Post-Office.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANtidote, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which he mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, 192 Broadway; 109 Bavard st. fl1 3mos

THE French Lunar Pills

TO FEMALES EXCLUSIVELY.

THE FRENCH LUNAR PILLS MAY BE OBTAINED by applying either personally or by letter at No. 45 North Main Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These CELEBRATED PILLS are safe and certain remedies for all SUPPRESSIONS OF IRREGULARITIES, and also for other delicate diseases peculiar to females, both married and single. The Pills possess a remarkable power, and when taken according to directions, produce the most surprising yet gratifying results.

☞ A competent medical advisor will always be in attendance to wait on those who wish for a CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION ☜

We wish to say a few words in relation to the above named PILLS, as by so doing we may benefit a large number of females who now may be suffering for the want of a remedy for one of the most distressing complaints peculiar to their sex. Suppression of the MONTHLY TURNS are now very common to all classes of FEMALES, but more especially to those working in the shops and mills, and when such obstructions have taken place it is no trifling matter to find a MEDICINE that will remove the difficulty.

We are satisfied that in a majority of cases of this complaint the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS are the only medicine that can be relied on, at the same time not exposing the patient to danger; we can therefore conscientiously recommend them to all who may be suffering or require their use. There are many medicines now advertised for similar purposes, but it is needless for us to say to any one who has used them that they are worse than useless.

The following statement will be sufficient to satisfy any one. They are from respectable persons:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

SIR—Having occasion to use some medicines for SUPPRESSIONS, I went to a certain doctor to purchase a box of pills, (purporting to be females pills) and paid him $10. I took the medicine, or rather poison, (for